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COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

ON PRAYER.

"Ye ask, and receive not, because ye ask amiss."

(*Continued.*)

II. Having considered the subject of prayer thus far, in reference to humility, to repentance, to faith, to deliverance from trouble or affliction, to forgiveness of sin, to weanedness from the world, to the love of God in the heart, to deliverance from temptation, and to the conversion of children as heirs of the covenant of grace; I now proceed, under the second general head, with some diffidence, to consider the subject of prayer as it regards the outpouring of God's Holy Spirit.

Few petitions are oftener heard in prayer, than that which was offered by the prophet Habakkuk—"O Lord, revive thy work." Here every one acknowledges that the petition refers to a "*good thing*." The Psalmist says, "If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning: If I do not remember thee, let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth; if I prefer not Jerusalem above my chief joy." Every Christian, whose graces are in lively exercise, knows something of the feelings of the Psalmist. He cannot live in quietness like other men, unless he sees the glory of God revealed around him. If his brethren wound the cause of Christ, he too, is wounded. If they fall out by the way, or indulge in bitterness, or envy, or jealousy, or pride, his soul is pained within him, as if private feuds were breaking out amid the loved circle of his family relatives. He weeps and languishes and prays, for the return of peace, and harmony, and love. If he sees his brethren living in conformity with the world, adhering to its maxims, deeply engaged in its pursuits or recreations, bound down by its customs and habits, or ensnared by the attraction of its vanities and allurements; then how does his heart sicken at the prospect! How does his soul weep in secret places, and cry, "Spare thy people, O Lord, and give not thy heritage to waste." "Remember the vine which thine own right hand hath planted." "Turn us again, O Lord God of our salvation; cause thy face to shine upon us, and we shall be saved."

Nor this alone. He exhorts his brethren daily in meekness and in love. Though they receive him unkindly, he approaches them again and again. According to his station and his opportunities, he admonishes and warns them. He uses exhortation and entreaty, if by any means he may prevail upon them to arouse from the deep sleep which has fallen upon them. He cannot hold his peace under such circumstances, and he will not; nor can he refrain the breath of prayer, either in secret or in the social circle, till his brethren awake from their lethargy and begin visibly and in earnest to live for God.

At the same time, his own soul is deeply humbled. His own multiplied sins of omission and commission; his deficiencies in faith and love, and penitence and meekness, and the strong motions of sin within him, all tend to produce the deep feelings of self-condemnation and self-abhorrence. He is often ready to cry out with the apostle, "O, wretched man that I am; who shall deliver me." He feels his own need of forgiveness, and applies in earnest to the "blood of sprinkling." "Restore unto me the joys of thy salvation; uphold me with thy free Spirit; then will I teach transgressors thy ways, and sinners shall be converted unto thee."

The prayers of such a man, if he faint not, if he slacken not his hand, nor suffer his feelings to degenerate, will in due time be heard and answered. He realises the necessity of the blessing he is asking for; and he endeavours to act consistently with his petitions. He feels for the honour of God. The bleeding cause of his Master lies near his heart. He feels the burthen of souls resting upon him; and the realities of eternity seem but a step before him. He cannot be at ease in Zion. Sinners are warned by him to flee from the wrath to come. Christians are entreated to come up to the help of the Lord; and the voice of prayer is unceasingly offered, in the spirit of deep, heartfelt supplication.

Who has not seen such examples of christian faithfulness as I have here described? And who has not been convinced, sooner or later, that the God of heaven has heard and graciously answered the prayers of such individuals? At the first, perhaps, their brethren may have treated them with cold neglect; but at length, one, and then another, and then another, would begin to listen, to pray, to arouse to effort, and to join the standard of the wakeful. Sinners, too, may for a time have scoffed and ridiculed; but ere long they would begin to tremble, and one by one to confess their sins and turn unto the Lord. Such prayers, connected with such faithfulness of conduct on the one hand, and such deep humiliation on the other, have been always found to prevail. Proceeding from the heart, which is stript of self-dependence, and yet awake to effort in humble reliance upon God, they always must prevail. But, christian reader, how does this description suit your own case, just as you are at the present time? Look not back upon past experience. Speak not of battles fought and won. Are you *now* engaged in the battles of the Lord? Doubtless you pray, "O Lord, revive thy work." Are you then doing any thing which is calculated to promote this work? Have you any faith that your prayers will be heard and answered? Or, on the contrary, are you not even now emphatically at ease in Zion; standing directly in the way of the chariot wheels of salvation? A few feeble inoperate desires, faint wishes, and sentimental recollections, will not suffice. The heart must be pained; the soul burthened. There must be feeling, as well as prayer. The soul must be literally poured out in supplication; and the suppliant himself must be up and doing, if he would prevail at the court of heaven in behalf of so great a blessing. Alas! how little do we realise what spirit we are of, when we are offering our formal petitions for a revival!

(*To be continued.*)

For the Western Recorder.

DESCRIPTION OF A WELCH LABOURER'S COTTAGE.

MR. EDITOR—By inserting the following, you will both please and profit many of your readers. It is taken from Evans' Tour thro' South-Wales, in 1803. Both the rich and the poor may derive a lesson from the contemplation of such scenes. The one may learn humility, and the other contentment; and both their dependence upon God. The time, too, is just at hand, when the rich and the poor shall be both alike; when earthly distinctions shall fade; when the humble in spirit alone shall be exalted, and the proud shall be brought low.

Your's, &c. A READER.

New-Hartford, 1830.

It was one of those poor huts, that are thinly sprinkled by the sides of the hills, inhabited by peaters and shepherds. As we approached, first one, and then two more fine children, almost in a state of nakedness, ran out to see what little Turch, the dog, could be so alarmed at. A stout fresh coloured woman, with dark sparkling eyes, and black hair, made her appearance; who, seeing our condition, welcomed us, by the most inviting sounds in her language, to her little cot. It was partly formed by a hollow in a slate rock, and partly by walls of mud, mixed with chopped rushes, covered with sedge, and having a wattled or basket-worked chimney. The entrance was at the gable end, facing the southeast, which was defended during the night, or in very cold weather, by a wattled hurdle, covered with rushes. A wall of turf, for fuel, served as a partition for the bed-room; furnished with a bed of heath and dried rushes, in one corner. The furniture was such as necessity dictated. Some loose stones formed the grate; two large ones, with a plank across, served the place of chairs; a kettle, with a back-stone for baking oaten cakes, answered every purpose for cooking; and two coarse earthern pitchers stood by, for the preserving or carrying water and dodgraifel, the usual beverage of the family. On our making some inquiries respecting the neighbourhood, she expressed a wish that her husband had been at home, as he would have been able to have given us the desired information. "You have a husband, then?" said I. With a smile of approbation on her face, she replied, "Yes, blessed be God; he and his father before him were born here. I am as happy as any of the great folks; for he loves me and his children, and works very hard, and we want for nothing he can get for us. He is a peater, digging peat in the adjoining moors, and carrying it for sale." Asking what wages he might get, she said, "that depended on the weather; sometimes six shillings in the week, and sometimes three or four; that they had a little cow on the lease, and a few sheep upon the hills."- "What assistance do you yourself give?" said I. She observed, shaking her head at the time, "that she could do but very little; her work was knitting, at which, with the assistance of her two oldest girls, one five, and the other seven years old, if not interrupted, they could earn five pence a day; but that the younger child engrossed much of her time."

Now recollect what they had, to maintain a family of seven; a man, his wife, and five children! The mother looked in health, and the children, though thinly clad, ruddy and smiling.

> ——————Want, alas!
> Has o'er their little limbs its livery hung,
> In many a tatter'd fold; yet still those limbs
> Are shapely: Their rude locks start from their brow;
> Yet on that open brow, its dearest throne,
> Sits sweet simplicity."—*Mason's Garden.*

Indeed, there did not appear any thing like the misery and filth observable in the dwellings of many of the poor, whose weekly incomes are five or six times as great. Though the floor was formed of the native rock, it was regularly swept with a besom made of sedge, bound with a band of the same; and the fuel was as regularly piled as bread on a baker's shelves. All appeared in order. But the air of content apparent in the looks of this humble cottager and her family, put us all justly to the blush; and a multitude of superior blessings, too often abused, or too often forgotten, rushed instantly upon our recollection, at witnessing so much reason and gratitude in the habitation of strait poverty. If we had reason to be thankful that we were not constrained thus to earn our bread, and live secluded amidst these mountains, we had still more so, for the education, which had given us greater degrees of knowledge, and, if not lost to ourselves, the means of greater happiness.

We were anxious to know in what school this woman had learned so important a lesson. "Sir," said she, "we regularly go to yonder church," pointing to the hills; "where we hear that all we have is the gift of God; and that if we possess health and strength, we possess more than we deserve. If, sensible of our unworthiness, we sincerely believe in the Redeemer; and following his example, perform the duties enjoined upon us in the gospel; relying for assistance on his Holy Spirit; conducting ourselves with propriety in that state of life, in which it has pleased God to call us; we shall, after death, change this poor, uncertain life, for a better, where we shall be forever happy; and the frequent burial of our friends and neighbours informs us daily, that this event can be at no great distance."

Astonished at so much good sense and piety, where I so little expected it, I exclaimed, "Just step into this humble cot, ye rich and gay, and learn that happiness ye so earnestly seek in vain; a happiness which neither wealth nor pleasure can bestow."

For the Western Recorder.

MISTAKES.—No. II.

There is another mistake often made by serious Christians, as will be obvious from considering the laws of our mental exercises. Christians know that they ought to exercise those feelings which characterise the believer in Christ. They cannot clearly discover them, perhaps; but feeling anxious to have them, set about producing the desired change, by a direct operation of the will. For instance, knowing that they ought to love God, they determine to exercise this affection. So far is well; but look at the next step. Instead of contemplating the perfections of God, or engaging in earnest prayer for assistance, an effort is made to feel the desired affection at once. Now it is certain that no feeling can be produced, by thus simply willing to produce it. Can a man love another, by simply willing to do so? Can we hate what we now love, by simply willing to hate it? We may will to use the necessary means to produce any feeling; but using the means is all we can do. We may as well determine to have a crop of wheat at once, as to determine to exercise any feeling except by the intervention of necessary means. As this subject is intimately connected with the whole subject of growth in grace, it merits particular attention. To illustrate it, we shall advert to a theory of animal life, held by Dr. Rush. According to his view, the human system is constituted with the capability of being excited, or in other words, has a certain amount of excitability; which being converted into excitement by proper stimulants, becomes life. This excitement or life in the animal system is promoted by the influence of food, light, heat, mental exercise, &c. Whatever may be thought of this theory, it may serve to illustrate spiritual life in the soul. There is in the believer, the capacity or capability of those exercises which constitute the life of religion. This excitability is changed into excitement or christian feeling by the influence of proper stimulants. Divine truth, when before the mind, will as certainly increase this life, or the love of the truth, as food increases our animal life. Prayer and pious conversation have the same effect. This view does not exclude the influences of the Holy Spirit, any more than the belief in the use of food, excludes the belief that almighty power supports our animal life. In order then to produce in ourselves any feeling, or set of feelings, we must use those means that are appointed by God for this purpose. To grow in grace, we must reflect upon divine truths, pray, converse upon religious subjects; in a word, engage in that course of life and action, that will bring the means of grace to bear most directly upon our souls.

It may be objected to the above view, that it takes away our responsibility, since it asserts that merely *willing* to have christian graces in exercise, does not produce them. But the use of those means which God has appointed to promote spiritual life, is what we are responsible for; and neglect of them is as much our guilt, as the refusal to exercise christian affections would be, suppose we had only to will them, in order to secure their existence. C. S. A.

From the National Intelligencer.

PRESENT CRISIS IN THE CONDITION OF THE AMERICAN INDIANS.

NO. XXI.

It is at the present moment a favourite doctrine of Georgia, that the right of soil in the Indian country, and of sovereignty over it, is vested in that state; and has been thus vested, ever since the peace of 1783. As a consequence of this assumed right, the Senate of Georgia openly declared, in December, 1827, that the state might properly take possession of the Cherokee country by force; and that it was owing to her moderation and forbearance that she did not thus take possession.

But Gov. Troup appears to have been of a different opinion. In his letter to the Secretary of War, dated June 3, 1825, speaking of the treaty, by which he supposed the territory of the Creeks had been ceded, (in which supposition he would have been correct, if the treaty had not been spurious), he says: "By the treaty of the Indian Spring, the Indian claims are extinguished forever." The article is worded in the present tense. On the instant of ratification, the title and jurisdiction became absolute in Georgia.

Now I humbly conceive, that *if the title and jurisdiction became absolute in Georgia*, as a consequence of the treaty, the inference is inevitable, that neither the title, nor the jurisdiction, was absolute before that event; and if the *Indian claims were extinguished by the treaty*, there must have been claims in existence, previously to that treaty, capable of being extinguished by it. The Cherokees are now in the same condition, as to title and claims, as the Creeks were, before the treaty of Indian Spring; therefore the Cherokees have, at the present time, on the authority of Gov. Troup, claims yet to be extinguished by treaty, and neither the title nor the jurisdiction of the Cherokee country has yet become absolute in Georgia.

Proceeding in his argument, as to the effect of the treaty, Gov. Troup says: "Soil and jurisdiction go together; and if we have not the right of both, at this moment, we can never have either by better title. If the absolute property, and the absolute jurisdiction have not passed to us, when are they to come? Will you make a formal concession of the latter? When and how? If the jurisdiction be separated from the property, show the reservation which separates it; 'tis impossible."

The design of this argument was to prove to the general government, that Georgia might properly survey the newly acquired land immediately; tho' the Creeks were not obliged to remove till September, 1826. The argument is this: By the treaty, the right of soil became absolute in Georgia, and the right of jurisdiction accompanied the right of soil; therefore Georgia might immediately exercise the power of surveying the lands.—Without giving any opinion, as to the conclusiveness of the Governor's reasoning, it is evident, (and for this purpose I have cited the passage), that he considered the *title as having passed by means of the treaty*. Consequently, the title, both in respect to jurisdiction and soil, was previously in the Creeks, and not in Georgia; and, of course, the title to the Cherokee country, both in respect to soil and jurisdiction, is now in the Cherokees, and not in Georgia.

I entirely agree with the Governor, that the soil and jurisdiction go together. The letter of the President of the United States to the Cherokees, by which they were assured that they should retain possession of their lands, though they should come under the laws of Georgia, must have been founded altogether in mistake. Where is the power in the general government to secure individual Cherokees in the possession of their lands, after the Cherokee community shall have ceased to exist, and the individuals of which it was composed shall have come under the dominion of four or five different states? The Senate of Georgia has declared, that the Cherokees, as individuals, will not be suffered to retain more than a sixth part of the land, which is now in the possession of the Cherokee community, within the chartered limits of Georgia. As to that sixth part, how could the President of the United States secure the individuals in the possession of it, or guard against the effect of state laws, which might be designed to operate in such a manner, as should speedily deprive the Indians of what little property they now possess?

In the written communication of Messrs. Campbell and Meriwether, eminent citizens of Georgia, acting as commissioners of the United States, and being exceedingly desirous to obtain a cession of the Cherokee country for the use of Georgia, these negotiators, in the year 1823, say to the Cherokee nation, "The sovereignty of the country which you occupy is in the United States alone. No state, or foreign power, can enter into a treaty or compact with you. These privileges have passed away; and your intercourse is restricted exclusively with the United States."

The doctrine is here plainly asserted, that *the general government only* could treat with the Indians; and that separate states were as really excluded from such an agency, as foreign nations were. This exclusive right of treating, which the commissioners call *sovereignty*, was not an encroachment upon the natural rights of the Indians, it being a matter of express and positive stipulation with them, perfectly understood by them, and operating for their protection.

A select committee of the House of Representatives, in a report made to Congress, March, 3, 1827, cite a passage from a letter, addressed by the Senators and Representatives in Congress from Georgia, to the Secretary of War, dated March 10, 1824; in which the writers are understood to say, that the Cherokees are "to be viewed as other Indians, as persons suffered to reside within the territorial limits of the United States, [that is, the limits of the peace of 1783], and subject to every restraint, *which the policy and power of the general government* require to be imposed on them, for the interest of the Union, the interest of a particular state, and their own preservation."

Here it is implied, that whatever restraint is imposed upon the Indians, must be imposed by the general government, as well when "*the interest of a particular state*" is concerned, as when "*the interest of the Union*" is to be affected. This is certainly the only rational coastruction, which can be given to the whole history of our intercourse with the Indians, since the adoption of the federal constitution.

But there is one more source of evidence on this subject, which is of a still more striking character, and which should set the question at rest, even in the minds of the people of Georgia. It is the constant admission on the part of that state, in her most solemn acts of legislation, that the Indian lands within her chartered limits, are acquired for her use, through the medium of the treaty-making power, which is vested exclusively in the United States. This is manifest in the very titles of her laws, as well as in the enactments.

The statute book of Georgia contains an act, which was approved by Gov. Troup, June 9, 1825, of which the following is the title, viz:—

"An act to dispose of and distribute the lands lately acquired by the United States, for the use of Georgia, of the Creek nation of Indians, by a treaty made and concluded at the Indian Spring, Feb. 12th, 1825."

In the first section it is enacted, "That the territory acquired of the Creek nation of Indians, by the United States, for the use of Georgia, as described in articles of a treaty entered into and concluded between commissioners on the part of the United States, and the chiefs, head men, and warriors of the Creek nation of Indians," &c.

This is a perfectly fair statement of the case. If the *territory was lately acquired of the Creek nation*, it manifestly belonged to the Creek nation before it was thus acquired; and if the *territory* belonged to the Creeks, it was plainly under their jurisdiction; for, as Gov. Troup said, in his letter above quoted, which was written only six days before signing this act, "*soil and jurisdiction go together*." If it was acquired *by the United States*, this was done, because, under the federal constitution, as it has been uniformly administered, the United States have the exclusive power of extinguishing Indian title. If it was acquired *by a treaty*, it was because the Creeks, being *a nation*, could dispose of their common property by treaty only. If it was acquired *for the use of Georgia*, then Georgia had not the use previously; but the United States had covenanted with Georgia, that they would obtain the title for her use, as soon as it could be obtained "peaceably" and "on reasonable terms."

Abundant evidence might be adduced to prove that Georgia, till after this period, always admitted the exclusive power of acquiring the Indian territory to be vested in the United States. But additional proof is unnecessary. The man who will not be convinced by the citations already made, must be beyond the reach of conviction.

It has been said, that the supreme court of the United States has declared the jurisdiction of the Indian country to be in Georgia. But the decision of the court, in the only two cases which I have seen quoted on this subject, does not touch the question of jurisdiction, or present title; except that the court throws out some expressions, which were manifestly intended for the protection of the Indians in their right of occupancy; that is, the right of possessing their own country, to the exclusion of the whites, without limitation of time.

The court decided, in the case of Fletcher and Peck, that the contingent interest of Georgia in the Indian territory was of such a nature, that it might be granted to individuals, and might not improperly be designated by the technical phrase of *seisin in fee*; tho' this contingent interest was subject to the Indian title of occupancy, which 'title was certainly to be respected by all courts, until it should have been legitimately extinguished.' 6 Cranch, 142.

In the case of Johnson and McIntosh, the point decided was, that grants of land, by Indian chiefs to individuals among the whites, cannot be sustained by the courts in this country. The reason assigned is, that the rulers of the European nations, the legislatures of the colonies before the revolution, and of the several states, and the United States, since the revolution, have all asserted the exclusive right of the government to extinguish the Indian title. The court did not feel justified in going into the consideration of abstract principles. The question to be decided was a mixed question of national and municipal law, which had been settled by the practice of the government of Europe and America, from the discovery of this continent to the present time. But the court was very explicit in admitting the Indian title of occupancy.

After stating that the government of Europe agreed among themselves to respect the right of discovery as claimed by each, the court said:—

"The exclusion of all other European nations, necessarily gave to the nation making the discovery *the sole right of acquiring the soil from the natives*, and establishing settlements upon it." 8 Wheaton, p. 573.

Again: They [the original inhabitants] were admitted to be *the rightful occupants of the soil, with a legal as well as just claim to retain possession of it*, and to use it according to their own discretion." p. 574.

Yet, as the Indians could not sell to foreign nations, except to the discoverers and those claiming under them, (this being a matter of agreement among the European nations); and as they could not sell to private purchasers, (this being a matter of municipal law among the whites, and often of treaty stipulation between whites and Indians), the natural rights of the Indians were impaired, or rather circumscribed or limited. There was nothing in this limitation, however, of the nature of usurpation or encroachment. It was a matter of necessity, if perpetual collisions were to be avoided; and a matter of mutual benefit to colonists from different nations; and especially of benefit to the Indians. What a scene of strife, enmity, fraud, and bloodshed, would have been exhibited, if English, French, and Spanish colonists had been permitted to make purchases of Indian lands from the same tribe, in the same neighbourhood, and at the same time? And what impositions would have been practised upon the Indians by white purchasers, if they were allowed to make purchases of the natives, without any restraint from the government? It is both absurd and cruel to construe this necessary limitation of the natural rights of the Indians, (a limitation which was necessary to the protection and security of all parties), as a denial that the Indians have any rights at all. The court gives no sanction to such an absurdity. Besides the passage already quoted, are several others in accordance with the same principles.

"It has never been contended," says the court, "that the Indian title amounted to nothing. Their right of possession has never been questioned. The claim of government extends to the complete ultimate title, *charged with this right of possession*, and *to the exclusive power of acquiring that right*." p. 603.

The Indians have the *right*, then, of possessing their country, without limitation of time; though they are restrained from selling their country to any individuals, or any community, except the general government; a restraint which operates altogether in their favour.

Again, the court says, "Such a right [the Indian title of occupancy] is no more incompatable with a seisin in fee, than a lease for years is, and might as effectually bar an ejectment." p. 592.

I consider this passage as most decisively in favour of the *right* of the Cherokees to remain on their land, as long as they please. Most readers of newspapers do not understand terms of law. I must be permitted, therefore, to attempt an illustration of what is, to a lawyer, perfectly plain.

If A. holds land to himself and his heirs forever, he is said to be seized in fee of that land. He may sell an estate, or interest, in the land to B. and his assigns, for a hundred or a thousand years, and yet he will himself remain seized in fee; because, at the expiration of the hundred, or the thousand years, the land will come again to the possession of his heirs. During all this time, A. and his heirs are seized in fee, and B. and his assigns are tenants for years. Now a decision that Georgia is seized in fee of land within her chartered limits, which land is at present in the possession of the Cherokees, no more proves that the Cherokees are not the "rightful occupants of the soil, with a legal as well as just claim to retain possession of it," than the fact that A. is seized in fee of land, of which B. has a good lease to him and his assigns for a term of years, proves that A. may bring an ejectment against B. while the term is unexpired. As, in the latter case, A. and his heirs must wait till the hundred or the thousand years are expired, before they can claim possession; so, in the case of the Cherokees, Georgia must wait, till they voluntarily dispose of their country, through the medium of the treaty-making power; and then Georgia may take the immediate possession.

There is indeed another possible alternative. If the Cherokees should make war upon the United States, they might then, by the laws of nations, be treated as a conquered people. In that case, their country would fall under the full sovereignty of the United States, and by virtue of the compact of 1802, that part of it, which is within the chartered limits of Georgia, would immediately come to the actual possession of Georgia. But so long as the Cherokees act in a peaceable manner, it would be barbarous in the extreme to treat them as a conquered people. I speak without any reference to treaties, and on the supposition that we were bound only by the common obligations of justice and humanity.

It is to be observed, that the court said nothing, in either of these cases, as to the effect or application of treaties. What was said on the subject of the *right of occupancy* of the Indians, had respect to the naked claims of peaceable Indians, who remained upon the lands of their fathers. How much stronger the case of the Cherokees now is, defended as they are by so many solemn stipulations, must be apparent to every candid mind. WILLIAM PENN.

From the Cincinnati Christian Journal.

ROMISH IDOLATRY.

"I confess, and agree, and receive, and salute, and ADORE, the unpolluted *image* of our Lord Jesus Christ, our true God, and the holy IMAGE of the holy mother of God, who bore him without conception of seed. In like manner, I also receive and ADORE the IMAGES of the holy apostles and prophets, and martyrs, and fathers, and eremites; not, however, as gods. To those, who ADORE not the holy and venerable *images*, let there be anathema. To those, who blaspheme the precious and venerable images, let there be anathema. To those who teach not the whole Christ-loving people to *adore* and salute the venerable and holy and precious images of all the saints, let there be anathema." Concil. Nicen secund. act 1, Labb. Concil. Sacros. vol. vii, pp. 60, 61. See also act vi. p. 541.

This is the language of the second Nicene Council. The following is an exposition by James Naclantus, Bishop of Clugium, published at Venice in the 16th century, and which we believe has never been censured or prohibited by the Pope and church of Rome:—

"We must not only confess, that the faithful in the church worship *before* an image; as some *over-squeamish souls* might peradventure express themselves; but we must furthermore confess, without the slightest scruple of conscience, that *they adore* the very image itself, for in sooth they venerate it with the *identical* worship wherewith they venerate its prototype. Hence, if they *adore* the prototype with that divine worship which is rendered to *God alone*, and which *technically* bears the name of LATRIA; they ADORE also the *image* with the same LATRIA or divine worship; and, if they ADORE the prototype, with Dulia, or Hyperdulia, they are bound also to *adore* the *image* with the self

same species of inferior worship." Jacob Naclant. Clug. Expos. Epist. ad Roman, cap. 1.

But let us hear the second Council of Nice again:—

"The venerable *images* both of the dispensation of our Lord Jesus Christ, as he became man for our salvation, and of our unpolluted lady, the holy mother of God, and of the godlike angels, and of the holy apostles, and prophets, and martyrs, and all the saints, I salute and embrace, and ADORE, according to their just degrees of honour, rejecting and anathemising, from my whole soul and intellect, that synod which was congregated through madness and folly, and which has been denominated the seventh Council; though by persons who think rightly, it is lawfully and canonically styled a false synod, as being alienated from all *truth* and *piety*, and as having rashly and boldly, and *atheistically*, *barked* against the heaven delivered ecclesiastical legislation, and as having insulted the holy and venerable images, and as having commanded them to be removed from the holy churches of God. Anathema to the calumniators of Christians! Anathema to the *image*-breakers! Anathema to those who apply to images the scriptural denunciations against idols! Anathema to those who refuse to salute the holy and venerable images! Anathema to those who call the holy images idols! Anathema to those who aid and abet the dishonourers of the holy images!" Concil. Nicen. secund. act i. Labb. Concil. Scros. vol. vii, pp. 56, 57.

The atheistical council, upon which all these curses are implicated, and upon which all this torrent of rancorous abuse was poured, was the seventh ecumenical or general council of the holy *infallible* catholic church, and which was guilty of no crime, save that of scripturally condemning the horrid abomination of image worship.

However we are prepared to hear catholics even in this country deny that they worship images, when we learn from the third council of Lateran, or the eleventh ecumenical council, whose decisions catholics are bound to receive, that even oaths which militate against *ecclesiastical utility*, are *ipso facto* null and void.

"Non enim dicenda sunt juramenta, sed potius perjuria, quae contra utilitatem ecclesiasticam et sanctorum patrum veniunt instituta." Concil. Lateran tert. can. xvi. Labb. Concil. Sacros. vol. x. p. 1517.

Poor John Huss found out what was meant by an oath which militates against *ecclesiastical utility*, when he trusted to the faithless Sigismund, and the still more faithless council of Constance. Now all who maintain the infallibility of the Romish church, are bound to defend Sigismund's conduct and that of the council of Constance. Nay more, *they themselves* must even ACT in the same manner, should they be placed in similar circumstances; nor can they deny this obligation without at the same time denying the infallibility of the Romish church.

TEMPERANCE.

ENGLAND.

We have just received from London a pamphlet of nearly 100 pages 8vo. entitled "INTEMPERANCE." About 16 pages consist of introductory matter; the remainder is a reprint of several American publications on the subject. Among the articles republished are the addresses of Kittredge, Humphrey and Beman, and the addresses of the New-York Society, to the citizens, to physicians, and to grocers.

The compiler proposes to prepare another work, called *Temperance*, giving a view of our societies and their effects. He says, "It appears most extraordinary to me, that the ministers and congregations of the United States of America should have been so extensively and successfully engaged in this work for three years, and that England should not yet have made one single effort towards it, or possess one Temperance Society in the whole nation. Let the mother now condescend to learn of the daughter, remembering that "the *last* shall be *first*, and the first shall be last."—*N. Y. Obs.*

NOVA-SCOTIA.

Six Societies formed.—A letter from Nova-Scotia, with an extract of which we have been favoured, says—"I have information of six Temperance Societies in N. S., and I expect there may be more, as the cause is fast gaining ground through the country. We formed a Society three days since in Falmouth, with 26 members. There are societies now at Falmouth, Yarmouth, Wilmot, Cornwallis, Horton, and Antagonish."—*ib.*

UNITED STATES NAVY.

I am informed, (says Rev. J. Leavitt, in the N. Y. Evening Post), from a source entitled to implicit confidence, that sixty men on board one of our sloops of war are engaged not to use liquor: Also, that forty or fifty on board the receiving ship United States, at our navy yard, have ceased drawing their rations of grog, and intend to devote the avails of it to the purchase of a useful library for the ship.

LOUISIANA.

New-Orleans.—A letter from this city, for which we are indebted to a friend in Boston, says:—

"I found previous to my return much had been said here in regard to the subject of Temperance, and I think it not improbable, that a Society will be formed. There are many here who practise upon the principle of entire abstinence, who have never used their influence for the benefit of others.

"Two rum distilleries have been discontinued here this year, and one more will probably be added soon."—*Boston Rec.*

BOSTON AND NEW-BEDFORD.

The editor of the New-Bedford Record of the Times is astonished, that the good work has proceeded no further than to sustain two temperance stores; and reminds us that light first went forth from this city upon the subject. He adds—"In New-Bedford, more than half of our grocers have no "liquid poison" in their stores, and have not had for months, and they find no difficulty in supporting a good credit, and doing a good business. Even victualling cellars here indulge no depraved appetite which may call for rum. The strongest liquor they offer to their customers is beer and cider. Several of our merchants, finding their liquor casks remaining longer unemptied than usual, have recently removed them, and the molasses and sugar hogsheads and provision barrels have been placed upon their stand. If 6000 people can support twenty "temperance stores," what ought 60,000 to do?" If, however, the *bona-fide* temperance groceries are few in Boston, there are numbers where no drams are retailed or drunken tipplers admitted. "And those who continue to sell spirits," says the Christian Watchman, "acknowledge a remarkable decrease in their sales." It is probably true that Boston is behind many other places in this reformation; but a minute examination and report would show, that a great change has been here effected in the *temperate* habits of society.

NEW-JERSEY.

A State Temperance Society was formed by a meeting at the state-house in Trenton, Nov. 10, of which Hon. Charles Ewing is President. Addresses were made by Mr. Southard, (late Secretary of the Navy), Mr. Frelinghuysen, (Senator in Congress), and other gentlemen of distinction. Three county societies and 8 others were represented.

WEST-FAIRLEE, VT.

A Temperance Society was organised a few weeks since, when about 100 persons became members. The number is since considerably increased. In a part of the same town overburdened with apples, a small distillery has been erected for making cider-brandy. It is said, it cost the enterprising proprietors two days' travel, to find hands to put up the frame; and in seven weeks from the completion of their works, they were able to procure only *three barrels* of cider of distillation.—*Vt. Chron.*

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

Dr. Dickson, of Charleston, S. C. makes the following declaration:—"In a tour along nearly the whole length of Italy, on both its beautiful shores, in 1825, I saw no single instance of the beastly intoxication, of which from my study window, I can have every day abundant specimens; and but one person of whom I could positively affirm that he was exhilirated, or as we express it, tipsy." *Charleston Obs.*

RUM A DECEIVER.

In the town of P——, in this state, at the formation of a Temperance Society a few months ago, Dea. C—— could not give a pledge of total abstinence, on account of "a particular infirmity," which obliged him to use a little spirit daily. Conscience, however, was not easy. He finally concluded to refrain, at least for a while, for the good of the cause. Just as soon as he did so, his "particular infirmity" left him, and he has felt no trace of it since. [*Query.*—What could that "infirmity" be?]—*Jour. Hum.*

TRIUMPHS OF DEATH.

Twenty-six persons have died in this city of intemperance, in eleven months, ending with November, the present year. Probably December, when the returns have been made, will add several more to the list.—*Boston Traveller.*

INTELLIGENCE.

CONVERSION AND PERSECUTION OF THIRTEEN JEWS.

From Rev. H. D. Leeves, on his way to Corfu, dated Paris, Sept. 22, 1829:—

I yesterday received an interesting letter, dated Brussa, in Asia-Minor, from one of the Armenians who have felt so lively a concern in the converted Jews of Constantinople—the same individual who executed for us the Turkish translation with Armenian characters, which is now in Mr. Goodell's hands, at Malta, for revision and publication. He says, that in the interval between the beginning of March and the end of May, eight Jews were baptised, whose names, and the date of whose baptism, he gives me; and that others are prepared to follow their example. The Jews raised a great clamour against the Armenians; and excited the Turks so violently against them, that the rich and influential men of this nation, who had hitherto protected the converts, were induced, by fear, to disclaim all connection of themselves, or of their nation in general, with their conversion and baptism. The eight new converts were seized, and thrown into prison. Two of them, who had not put off their Jewish dress, and two others who had not yet been baptised, each received, at the instigation of the Jews, 500 blows of the bastinado on the feet; and all of them, together with John Baptist and the younger John, to whom, no doubt, their conversion is mainly owing, were ordered into exile, to Cæsarea, in Asia-Minor. Another Jew, not baptised, who had escaped the researches of the Jews after him, and who, if he had been found, would have partaken of the cruel punishment of the bastinado, took the measure of presenting a petition, on the day of the Courban Bieram, to the Sultan, professing his faith in christianity, and requesting protection; and then went and voluntarily surrendered himself at the prison of the Reis Effendi. He was, however, sent into exile with the rest; and in the way to the place of their destination, he, together with the two others not baptised, received baptism at the hands of the Armenians; so that there are now at Cæsarea thirteen Jewish Christians, sent forth, I trust, by the providence of God, to announce the gospel, and kindle a zeal for the conversion of the Jews in distant parts, and in the scene of some of the early apostolical labours. Not content with this vengeance, the Jews of Constantinople obtained of the Turks the punishment of the Armenians who had most actively befriended the converts; and five Armenian priests, and five laymen, several of whom I knew, have been banished to different parts of Asia Minor. Before his departure, John Baptist was called before the Chiaous Bashi and Reis Effendi; was examined by them; and, it appears, witnessed a good confession. The particulars of these conferences I am promised by my Armenian friend, on another occasion, when he collects all the details These are the circumstances to which the Archbishop of Mount-Sinai, in his last letter, shortly alludes, and which no doubt have produced a great sensation at Constantinople: And although the rumours which had then reached the Archbishop, had magnified considerably the number of Jews who had received baptism, yet the event itself, when reduced to naked fact, is sufficiently striking, and presents, as I believe, evident marks that the hand of God is here at work. These are the first fruits of the confession and suffering of the first two converts; and I feel confident, that under God, the work will not rest here, but that the way is preparing for the further triumph of the gospel among the Jews of the Levant. Many observations might here suggest themselves; but I will confine myself to one which will be sufficiently obvious, namely, the striking resemblance these events bear, in many of their circumstances, to some of those in the early apostolical history. Let us hope and pray that the Spirit of God may rest on these men; may endow them largely with constancy and a simple faith in the divine Saviour, whom they have confessed before men; and, by the means of apparently weak and feeble instruments, bring about great and glorious results for the kingdom of God.

From the Missionary Herald.

ASSOCIATIONS AND AUXILIARIES.

The plan of organising the friends of missions into Associations and Auxiliaries, recommended and explained in the Missionary Herald for November, 1823, has been considerably advanced during the last year. At the beginning of the year 1828, the number of Associations organised on this plan, was 1471, and the number of Auxiliaries, 69.—Since that time, 132 Associations and five Auxiliaries have been formed. The following is a tabular view of the Associations and Auxiliaries in the different states:—

	Associations.		Total of Asso.	Auxiliaries.
	Gent.	Lad.		
Maine,	63	45	108	6
New-Hampshire	92	86	178	7
Vermont,	91	83	174	8
Massachusetts,	222	209	431	16
Rhode-Island,		1	1	
Connecticut,	151	152	303	16
New-York,	96	26	122	5
New-Jersey,	36	17	53	4
Pennsylvania,	69	18	87	6
Maryland,	3		3	
Dist. Columbia,	5		5	1
Virginia,	10	4	14	1
Ohio,	81	35	116	3
North-Carolina,		1	1	
South-Carolina,	3	2	5	1
Georgia,	1	1	2	
	923	680	1603	74

Those Associations which have collectors from the gentlemen and ladies, but the officers of which are gentlemen, are included among the Gentlemen's Associations. The whole number of Associations, as nearly as can be ascertained, is 1603, organised into 74 Auxiliaries. From these Auxiliaries $62,036 94 have been paid into the treasury of the Board. Numerous other societies exist in different parts of the country, all or part of whose contributions are also paid to the Board.

This plan of organisation has been very cordially approved by the friends of missions, and the receipts from this source are every year increasing. It is a part of the plan, that a deputation from the Board should attend the annual meeting of every Auxiliary, and that a deputation from each Auxiliary should attend the meetings of every Association embraced in it. Many Auxiliaries during the last year have carried this into effect. It is highly important that it should be done in all cases.

Agencies.

Agents are employed for a limited time, as they can be obtained and circumstances may demand. In addition to forming more than 130 new Associations during the last year, a large number of those, which were formed at an early period, have been visited. These visits from Agents have been found greatly to increase the remittances from the Associations.

The Board are particularly desirous of availing themselves of the services of missionaries, who are called by providential circumstances to leave their fields of labour abroad, and return to their native country. Rev. Messrs. Temple and Ely have, therefore, been employed as far as practicable, in visiting churches in different parts of the country during the last year.

In addition to the Agents mentioned above, many gentlemen, clergymen and laymen, have, on being applied to by the Prudential Committee, acted as deputations from the Board in attending the annual meetings of Auxiliaries. These gentlemen have rendered very important aid to the committee; and though many of them were occupied two or three weeks, they performed these services gratuitously. A deputation has been present at the meetings of the several Auxiliaries as far as practicable.

Publications.

Publications similar to those mentioned in the survey of last year, have been continued. The number of copies of different works which have been printed, and to a great extent circulated, gratuitously or by sale, during the last year, is as follows:—

Missionary Herald, vol. xxv.	13,500
Annual Report, [19th],	1,500
Missionary Papers,	18,000

Of the Missionary Papers there are twelve numbers on important topics pertaining to missions. They are distributed principally among the contributors to the Associations.

The Board also publish and circulate the sermon preached at their annual meeting.

Summary.

The following summary includes the missionaries who are now on the way to their respective fields of labours, though their names are not mentioned in connection with any station. Those only are called *Catechists*, who are licensed by some ecclesiastical body, and those only are called *Native Assistants*, who are immediately connected with the mission families:—

Stations,			44
Missionary Labourers from this country—			
Ordained Missionaries,		46	
Licensed Preachers,		5	
Catechists,		3	
Other Missionary Assistants,	Men, 47 / Women, 124		171
Native Assistants,			41
			225

Besides these, there are native teachers of free schools in Bombay, Ceylon, and the Sandwich Islands; most of whom were themselves first taught, and all of whom are superintended in their labours, by the missionaries; amounting to about 600

Native Members of the Church—		
India,	102	
Western Asia,	4	
Sandwich Islands,	108	
North-American Indians,	556	770
Increase during the year,		247
Learners in the Schools—		
India,	5,545	
Sandwich Islands,	1,034	51,579
North-American Indians,	45,000	
Of these there are in the boarding-schools, about		910
Increase during the year,		18,660
Printing-Presses—		
Bombay,		2
Ceylon,		1
Malta,		2
Sandwich Islands,		2—7

These presses have printed, or are in readiness for printing, in *nine* different languages. During the last year 175,000 pages have been printed in the Cherokee language, and 172,000 in the Choctaw, at the expense of the Board, though not at its presses. Nearly that amount has been printed in the Seneca language. The whole amount printed during the past year cannot be stated exactly, but by the best estimate which circumstances permit, the number of copies of different works printed, cannot vary much from 200,000; making the whole amount printed for the missions of the Board, since their establishment, not less than 700,000 copies, and 27,000,000 pages.

THE NORTHERN INDIANS.

It appears by the 25th report of the British and Foreign Bible Society, which has lately reached this country, that the expenditure of the last year exceeded (with one exception) that of any former year, amounting to the large sum of £104,132 6*s.* 11*d.* The report is full of interest, as is also the appendix, which contains series of letters from the Society's agents, Dr. Pinkerton, in Europe, and Messrs. Mathews and Thomson, in South-America, with the Rev. Mr. West's journal of his visit to this country and the other British North-American provinces in the summer of 1829. The following interesting passages in reference to this country occur in the report:—

"The attention of Mr. West was directed to the situation of the aboriginal inhabitants of British North-America, and to the practicability and desirableness of effecting translations into their respective languages. The American Bible Society is proceeding with the Mohawk, and Mr. West has strongly urged the importance of accomplishing a version in the Chippeway; the subject is engaging the attention of your committee."—100 bibles and 200 testaments are granted to Mr. Ryerson, of Canada, for schools at Credit station. Mr. R. has favoured your committee with an interesting account of the Six Nations. The portion of scriptures in the Mohawk language that has been given them, has made them in many respects "a people prepared for the Lord." When the missionaries preached the gospel of Christ to them, they found several in the same interesting state of mind as Peter found Cornelius. Considerable numbers give evidence of their having become real Christians. It is the desire of your committee that the day may come, when the language addressed by a chief to a missionary meeting, may be equally applicable to the Bible Society:—"Brothers, I am very glad and thankful to God, that he put it into your heart to help us Indians. You taught us the way of light and truth. We very much desire that you will continue to instruct us. We hope to see the day when all the Six Nations will come to know God our Saviour, and we hope that all the nations of the world will open their eyes to the way of light."—*U. C. Gazette.*

The Southern and Western Theological Seminary, at Maryville, Tennessee.—The Directors have made arrangements to conduct the literary department of this institution, on the plan of a preparatory school and a college, with a thorough course of study. Rev. Darius Hoyt has been appointed professor of languages: Mr. Charles W. Todd, professor of belles-lettres and history; and when the professor of mathematics and natural philosophy shall be procured, it will fill up the number of literary professors according to the present plan. These professors, with the professors appointed by Synod in the theological department, constitute the faculty for the government of the whole institution. The Professor of Didactic Theology, for the time being, will be the President. The highest number of students in the institution the past year, has been 90. Of this number, 26 are students of divinity; and 33 pursuing a course of literature, with a view to the gospel ministry, and 31 with a view to other employments. The number licensed to preach the gospel since the last report, is 13, making in all 41, in connexion with three different denominations.

Union Theological Seminary.—The prospects of this seminary, to which many are looking for able and faithful ministers of Christ, to rebuild the waste places of the south, are brightening. By a letter just received, we learn that there are *thirty-one* students this session, and more are expected. This increase in the number of students will, we hope, lead to the adoption of measures to complete the seminary, according to the plan of it, both as it respects the number of professors and buildings necessary for the accommodation of students.—*Vis. & Tel.*

American Tract Society.—Rev. Mr. Eastman, an agent of this society in the west, has been the instrument of exciting new interest in the tract cause in Indiana. Rev. Mr. Conant has been appointed agent for that state, and has commenced his labours. The Madison Auxiliary Society has adopted the system of monthly distribution in that town.

Indians.—An eloquent and impressive discourse was delivered in the centre church in Hartford, on the evening of the 31st ult. by Rev. President Humphrey, of Amherst college, on the condition and rights of the Indians, and the duty of our government towards them. The obligations on all our citizens to raise a note of remonstrance against the injustice meditated against the Indians, were laid before the audience: And the motives to act promptly and efficiently, by petitions to Congress, by supplications to heaven, and by every other mode offered, were pressed home to the heart and conscience. The appeal will not be in vain.—*Conn. Obs.*

A right Spirit.—Said a young clergyman to the Home Missionary Society, "If you have any station so difficult and unpromising that no one else will go to it, *send me there.*" His request was granted; and he has gone to a spot where he will have to walk by faith and not by sight, and where it will be long ere he can hope to gather an organised congregation, and longer still ere he can be comfortably supported by the people. Doubtless many will admire his magnanimity, and applaud the spirit by which he is actuated, who have not the faith and self-denial to follow his example.—*Home Miss.*

Missouri.—A correspondent in Missouri writes, that "more help," is the constant cry of every presbyterian in that state who cares for Zion. Illinois, he says, with fewer church members, has twelve or fourteen ministers of our denomination, while Missouri has only *seven;* and of these some are disabled, so that "the labour and heat of the day" come upon four young men. The writer wishes, that more of the spirit of our Moravian brethren might be found in our Theological Seminaries; that our young men may not refuse to visit remote states, and labour with a people who as much need the gospel as any other; however they may suffer under the evils of slavery and infidelity.—*Philadelphian.*

Infant Schools.—The controllers of public schools for the city and county of Philadelphia, have resolved that it is expedient to establish schools for the instruction of children under five years of age, in connexion with the existing public schools of the first district of Pennsylvania. A committee has been appointed to report to the Board what arrangements are necessary for the accommodation of such schools in the different sections of the district, and what further powers, if any, the Board may require from the Legislature, to carry these measures into effect. This is decidedly the most important movement in favour of infant shools, which has ever taken place in this country. Detached institutions of the kind are to be found in nearly all of our principal towns; but here is a project to make the system general, and incorporate it as a part of common school education.

General Assembly's Board.—Appointments announced in the Missionary Review for November and December, 31; of which 4 are reappointments. Time of service—18 for 12 mouths each, 12 for a less period, and one not specified. Receipts acknowledged—November, $1167 32: December, $507 63.—*H. Miss.*

Bangor Seminary.—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Theological Seminary, in Bangor, on the 17th ult. Rev. Benjamin Tappan, of Augusta, was unanimously elected to fill the professorship of sacred rhetoric and pastoral theology; and Mr. Calvin F. Stowe, of Andover, Ms. to fill that of biblical literature and ecclesiastical history. An auspicious election.—*Chr. Mir.*

Theological College.—The Synod of South-Carolina and Georgia, at its late session in Savannah, determined on altering the location of the proposed Theological Seminary for the south, to Columbia, (S. C.) Doctors Waddell and Goulding are already chosen two of its professors.

We understand, says the Journal of Commerce, that the report of the anti-Sabbath committee, who also officiated as an anti-sunday school and anti-tract committee, so far convinced one man of the error of his ways, that he immediately resolved to make a donation of $100 to the institutions last mentioned.

The American Convention for promoting the abolition of slavery, held recently in Washington, adopted a memorial to Congress respecting the abolition of slavery and the internal slave trade in the district of Columbia.

Rev. Andrew Wylie, D. D. was inaugurated at Bloomington, October 29th, as President of the Indiana college. His address on the occasion is published in the Indiana Journal.

REVIVALS.

Among the places alluded to last week, are Augusta, Western, and Saquoit village, Oneida county, and Morris' Flatts, in Eaton, Madison county. In the latter place, our informant says that the work thus far is chiefly among the young, and more or less among the Sabbath scholars. Several of our friends in Augusta concur in stating, that the work there at the present time is powerful in its progress, and precious in its character. One of the clergymen of this village, who was at Saquoit last week, speaks of the state of things there as most solemn and interesting, and adds, that a few cases of hopeful conversion have occurred. We have letters from three other places which are of a gratifying character; but the statements are not sufficiently definite for publication. See also the subjoined communications. Verbal reports, too, have been communicated. With such tokens as these before us, should we altogether hold our peace, and call in question the good work of the Lord? We dare not, and we cannot. The task which devolves upon us is indeed a most delicate and responsible one. Doubtless there is continual danger on either hand, of departing from the strict line of propriety. But there may be cases, when the course of duty is perfectly plain. There may be testimony which infidelity itself will be compelled to credit. Our readers, then, will not hesitate to admit the fact, that a most precious work of grace has recently commenced in various places around us. While many churches are still in barrenness and in mourning, a few here and there, scattered over a considerable extent of country, are visited with dews from on high, are becoming fruitful, lengthening their stakes and strengthening their bands. In other instances, the cheering tokens of divine presence are felt, as an encouragement to plead for the descent of the same precious blessing. Once more then, we say, it is high time for Christians to awaken to effort and to prayer. The little cloud, at first no bigger than a man's hand, has for some time been rising. What farther blessings may descend, in despite of the unbelief and sloth of the professed people of God, is known only to the great Head of the Church. But, for what our eyes are now permitted to behold, let us thank God and take courage.

Western, Oneida Co.—The following was addressed to us last week, by Rev. Mr. Gale, of Whitesborough:—

"Last Sabbath was a day of great interest in the town of Western. The Lord's supper was administered there, and sixteen adults received the ordinance of baptism. Twenty-one, in the whole, were received to the church, on profession of faith. A considerable number of these were such as ought to have performed this duty in the last revival. The rest were recent converts. Four elders were ordained, and the house was crowded to overflowing. Great solemnity and attention prevailed. The number of converts in the present revival is not ascertained; but it is considerable, and the good work is spreading over the hills, as well as through the valley of that interesting town; over which, till of late years, moral darkness has brooded.

"It is a fact, worthy of notice, that a great portion of those who have obtained hopes in this revival, were more or less convicted in that of 1825, and have never, as they now confess, been at peace with themselves, although some of them have talked and acted much against revival men and measures. Is it not more than probable that this is the case with many others in other towns, and that the bustle and opposition which they make to good things, is only an effort to drown the clamours of their conscience, and to prevent being suspected of seriousness?"

Clinton Co. N. Y.—Mr. Foot, a clergyman well known to many of our readers in this part of the country, writes from Champlain, under date of January 1st, as follows:—

"I came from Montreal here in May last, sick; but soon got able to preach. A revival commenced immediately, and has continued ever since with power. It is now as interesting as ever. Persons of the first character and influence in the county have been made subjects, and of every class, to the number of perhaps 150 or more. The work has spread, and is now in progress in five other societies in the county. In some of them it is powerful. I am pressed every way, and am almost worn out. One may be reminded, in looking at this region, of the scene witnessed in Oneida county three years ago. The towns visited, besides Champlain, are Chazy, Beekmantown, Plattsburgh, Peru, (two societies, Keeseville and Clintonville.) These are Presbyterian. Other denominations share in the work."

Rough-Creek Church, Va.—The Visitor has an account of a revival in this congregation, which commenced in August last. Twenty-four persons have been added to the church, and eight others profess a hope. The number of praying families in the congregation has been increased from seven to sixteen.

SABBATH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

Communicated by the Corresponding Secretary of the Western Sunday School Union.

SABBATH SCHOOL VISITANT.

This publication of the Western Sunday School Union has been discontinued, having completed its sixth volume. It was the oldest Sabbath School periodical in the country; and although its subscription list never exceeded a thousand, (a number quite insufficient for its support), it has been kept up till the present time, by the continued and active efforts of the Society.

The closing article says—"The Visitant is not discontinued for the want of patronage, although it never was a source of pecuniary profit. The ill health of the editor is one reason; and the other is a conviction that greater good can be done by circulating the publications of the Parent Society, and by making the religious newspapers of this town the organ of communication with our auxiliaries. Six years that have been occupied in this publication, have passed pleasantly, and we hope usefully; and now that our editorial labours are closed, it is with emotions of sincere regret that we bid adieu to our friends and patrons."

A NEW YEAR'S HYMN.

FOR SABBATH SCHOOLS.

How swiftly roll the circling years,
Though few on us have shed their ray;
But e'en to us the time appears,
To fly in silence swift away.

This is, indeed, a solemn thought,
And well it now becomes to think;
For we unknowing may be brought,
Young as we are, to life's last brink.

How many little infants die;
And some of us who worship here,
Before this present year goes by,
May 'chance be laid upon our bier.

Jesus hath conquer'd death and hell,
Oh, let us to this refuge fly;
And then it cannot but be well,
Though ere to-morrow's sun we die.

Now let us seek him; he has said
He waits, a pardon to bestow;
No sinner yet, to him who fled,
Died unforgiven, or sunk to woe.

A good Example of a Winter School.—Mr. ASA OSBURN, of Newport, Herkimer county,

informs us, that in his neighbourhood, where a Sabbath school has never existed before, one was formed by the aid of the county missionary, *last September*, with a view to being continued through the winter. A library was immediately procured; a few teachers were found to take hold with zeal and interest; the scholars multiplied, and there are now forty regular attendants. This place is a mile and a half from any stated preaching of the gospel, and the Sabbath school, no doubt, affords to many of the children almost the only means of religious instruction. The number of teachers, exclusive of the superintendent, is only four, and of these, *three are females.*

Such exhibitions of female charity may pass unheeded by the world; but if done in true sincerity of heart, they cannot fail of a better and brighter reward. The reward, indeed, accompanies the service, to all except the *hireling servant.*

City of New-York.—A committee of the common council, in February last, reported, "that the number of pupils attending the Sunday schools, is 16,936. Of these, however, 9,435 attend the week day schools also." Consequently, says the Journal of Commerce, "there are 7,501 children in our Sunday schools, who attend no week-day school whatever. Many of them, no doubt, have been collected from the abodes of ignorance and vice, and under the unwearied, unrewarded instructions of their teachers, are preparing to become industrious, intelligent and virtuous men and women." Who would remove them from this sacred influence? who, but an enemy to religion and to mankind? The man who opposes these efforts of philanthropy may talk of patriotism, but its pure fires were never kindled in his breast. The humble teacher, whose aim is to serve his country and his God, stands on a higher eminence; he seeks a nobler object; he will enjoy more enduring fame, and receive a more eternal weight of glory.

Sabbath Schools in the Valley of the Mississippi.—We learn from the Connecticut Observer, that the Hartford County Sabbath School Union have assumed the entire responsibility of supporting an agent, to labour in the cause of Sabbath schools in the valley of the Mississippi; that this agent is now on the ground, labouring in Illinois and Missouri; and that he is principally, if not entirely, supported by the one cent per month contribution of the scholars, and the six and a quarter cent contribution of the teachers. This is certainly a worthy example. It not only benefits the waste places on our border settlements, but inculcates early habits of benevolence among the little nurseries which are the future promise of the church.

New Periodical.—We have received the first number of the "Western Sabbath School Messenger, and Children's Friend," published at Pittsburgh, Penn. by Rev. J. F. Halsey, for the Pittsburgh S. S. Union. It is to be issued twice a month, in the newspaper form, on a quarter sheet imperial, at 37 1-2 cents a year.

We are glad to receive this auxiliary to our cause. The plan of the paper is a good one; and we hope it may be successful in spreading light over the western country. It is recommended to the public by eight ministers of the gospel in Pittsburgh.

WESTERN RECORDER.

UTICA: JANUARY 19, 1830.

Departure of Missionaries.—Mr. and Mrs. Dwight took an affectionate leave of their friends in this village, on Wednesday evening last, after being fervently commended to God in prayer. The parting interview will long be remembered. They are soon to embark at Boston for Malta, where Mrs. D. is to remain, for a season, while her husband performs a tour of some months in Armenia. The plans of the American Board, in reference to Greece, it seems, are not yet matured.

A Request for Prayer.—The leading men among the Cherokees have recently requested an interest in the prayers of American Christians, in reference to the present crisis in their affairs. A request so reasonable cannot well be denied. A regard for the honour of our own country, and for the original proprietors of the soil; a remembrance of the missions and schools, and civil and religious improvements among them; and especially a grateful recollection of what the Spirit of Grace is doing among several different tribes at the present moment; cannot fail to furnish us with powerful motives. Now is the time when Congress are about to act on the subject.

External Reformation.—Quite a number of our editorial brethren are now engaged, more or less, about a "change of position" in singing. We see no great objection to this, so far as it goes. But suppose the worshippers hereafter to sit in prayer time, and rise during the exercise of singing; will this secure the advantages of a good enunciation, and atone for the want of spirituality among the performers? Not in the least! It is still nothing more nor less than external reformation. God looketh upon the heart; and while the cultivators of church music neglect to carry religious influence, of a definite and decided character, into the meetings for improvement, and the church are contented to have it so, the music will continue to be deficient in its influence, and no possible device can prevent the evil.

A Symptom of Reform.—The editor of a certain small paper, which has hitherto been more remarkable for covering up fundamental distinctions in theology, than for its kindness, or courtesy, or liberality, towards other denominations, remarks as follows:—

"When we meet in the writings or conduct of other denominations, particulars which accord with our views, we take them and are thankful. When we see that which we do not approve, we pass it by. When we see dissentions or differences among those to whose families we do not belong, we deem it our duty to let them alone, not wishing to be "busy bodies in other men's matters," and remembering the the language of one who said, "What is that to thee; follow thou me."

Change of Title.—The ninth volume of the paper hitherto styled Visitor & Telegraph, now assumes the title of Southern Religious Telegraph. It is still issued at Richmond, Va. as formerly.

The "Question" proposed by "J. D." to-day—see last page—is one of very general application. In addition to what we have already said upon it, we would just observe, in this place, that the utterance of words must be more or less marked for distinctness according to the *circumstances of the hearers.* The teacher himself should occasionally become a hearer at different distances from his pupils; and he should sometimes go with them from the practice room into the church, for this special purpose. The instrumental accompaniments, too, should favour the articulation in a special manner. This can very easily be done; and in ordinary circumstances, there is no excuse for the neglect of it. It is scarcely necessary to add, that, as distinctness of pronunciation depends chiefly upon the whispering consonants and mutes, it can as well be preserved in soft singing as in loud. The importance of this subject is seldom appreciated. The neglect of it doubtless brings great guilt upon the churches that are thus emphatically worshipping in an 'unknown tongue.'

"Gustavus" shall appear soon.

For the Western Recorder.

READING OF A TRACT BLESSED.

A clerical friend, who recently passed thro' the county of Oswego, relates the following circumstance:—

A female, in a scattered settlement in the woods, about five miles from the county town, providentially met with a religious tract. The reading of it left a solemn impression upon her mind; and her feelings became more and more interested in the truths to which her attention had thus been called. To a near neighbour she related the circumstance which had transpired, and spoke of the gracious influence which had pervaded her soul. The neighbour soon entered into her feelings, and deeply imbibed the spirit which had awakened her friend to the great interests of eternity. The kindling spirit of these two individuals imparted its sacred flame around the settlement, and the blessed work continued to spread, up to the time of our informant's departure from the place. Under the mighty operations of the Holy Spirit, the toughest trees of that moral forest were bending and breaking down. The sabbath breaker, the profane, the intemperate, alike yielding to his power. A revival of religion was thus witnessed in a neighbourhood remote from gospel privileges; and the subjects, for such a scattered population, had become numerous, and were still increasing. The language of such facts carries with it a most obvious interpretation. I might add, that our informant saw several of the subjects of the work, and held the most close and interesting conversations with them.

Yours, &c. V.

POLITICAL.

CONGRESS.

Tuesday, Jan. 5.—In Senate, a message was received from the President, accompanied with a letter from the Register of the Treasury, relative to the expenditure for internal improvements. The money expended in the several states and territories, for the construction of roads and canals, since the adoption of the federal constitution to the close of the year 1828, including surveys, amounts to $3,241,074 01. The statement of the commissioners of the general land office, shews the amount of public lands granted for the purpose of education and the construction of roads and canals, to be 7,799,438 acres. Valued at the minimum price at $9,759,504.

The Tariff.—In the House of Representatives, Mr. Mallary, from the committee on commerce and manufactures, made the following report:—

"The committee on manufactures, to whom was referred that part of the President's message which relates to domestic manufactures, report—That they have taken the same into consideration, and are fully of opinion that it is inexpedient, at the present time, to make any change in the existing laws intended for the aid and protection of domestic industry.

"The tariff of 1828 was passed after an arduous investigation of its different provisions. Congress endeavoured to employ its protecting power in favour of those interests, in all parts of the Union, which required its aid. They were numerous, and each had its claims to the attention of government. Every great section of the country was devoted to some particular employments, in which others were not engaged. To do justice to all, and injury to none, was a delicate and difficult undertaking. After a full deliberation, Congress finally established the amount of protection which should be afforded to the various interests concerned. The tariff of 1828 was adopted, as the best measure, under all circumstances, that could be devised to accomplish the desired object. It is now the law of the land. The faith and honour of the government are pledged for its rigid execution.

"The committee believe that several important interests, in whose favour it was intended to operate, have derived but little benefit. Others, both numerous and valuable, have been decidedly promoted. At the time of its passage, great fears were entertained as to the efficiency of some of its provisions. From some cause they have been realised. Whether this is owing to any original defect in the measure itself, or to an imperfect execution, the committee are now unable to decide. Until this is ascertained, a revision could not be safely undertaken.

"It is also believed that any effort to change existing provisions, at the present time, would be wholly unsuccessful. The same causes which led to their adoption would sustain them now. To urge any supposed improvement, might endanger the safety of some superior interest, which ought not to be disturbed. However great may have been individual disappointment, as a whole, the tariff of 1828 is approved by a great majority of the nation. Until its effects are more fully developed by a longer trial, it ought not to be exposed to the hazard of an innovation.

"Great apprehensions have been entertained, that the protecting policy would, eventually, be abandoned. This has operated to discourage those already engaged from the fullest exertion, as well as to prevent others from embarking in those employments which are dependent on the unwavering continuance of that policy. To give it the greatest effect, no doubts should be entertained of its stability. An effort on the part of its friends to make any alteration, however trifling in itself, would probably lead to a general discussion. Although this would be attended with no real danger, yet it would be followed by a new agitation of the whole country. Former fears might be increased, and new alarm created for the safety of the system.

"The committee would offer another reason against any present alteration of the tariff. The United States have long afforded the best market for the manufactures of other nations.—Those who have enjoyed it for years, with but little interruption, will abandon it with reluctance. As long as there remains the remotest hope that our protecting policy may be overthrown, all the various productions of other countries, which come in competition with our own, will be urged upon us, let the losses and sacrifices be ever so great. It seems to the committee as most prudent to avoid every step which may excite the least expectation that this government will ever recede from the stand it has taken. Any attempt, at this time, to revise the tariff, may be misunderstood abroad. It might be supposed as an evidence that our policy was yet unsettled. However erroneous this opinion might be, the effects would be as injurious to our national industry, as if it were well founded. Nothing should therefore be attempted that can, at home or abroad, be considered as giving the least countenance to the opinion or belief that a hostile change will ever be effected. It should also be kept in mind, that the determination to protect the industry of this country, as far and as fast as circumstances would allow, has existed ever since the formation of our government. It is also true, that the government never did withdraw their support from any interest to which it had been extended, unless, like our foreign navigation, it had acquired such high perfection, that public assistance was no longer required to sustain it. When this is well understood, foreign nations will be convinced that their efforts against us will be wholly unavailing, and our own citizens will continue their exertions with increased animation."

The committee add, in substance, that they are convinced that some of the most important branches of manufacture are deprived of the protection intended to be afforded them by the tariff, by the frauds that are continually committed by the importers of foreign goods; that these alledged evasions of the revenue laws require an immediate and thorough investigation; and that the committee have already proceeded to the consideration of the subject.

The report was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

A resolution has passed the House of Representatives, instructing the committee on military affairs, to inquire into the expediency of inducing non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, in the army, and seamen and marines, in the navy of the United States, voluntarily to discontinue the use of whiskey; substituting for it a full equivalent, to be paid in money at the expiration of the period of enlistment; and also to inquire into the expediency of allowing an additional bounty in clothing, or money, or both, to all who shall procure from their commanding officer a certificate of total abstinence from ardent spirits, and orderly behaviour during their enlistment.

The debate in the House of Representatives, on Mr. Hunt's resolution, relative to the distribution of the monies received from the sale of the public lands, still continues.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

Monday, Jan. 11.—In Senate, the resolution from the Assembly, to postpone the sale of the lands advertised by the surveyor-general, for arrears of interest, was taken into consideration and passed. [The sale is therefore postponed until the 1st Monday in June.]

In Assembly, on motion of Mr. P. C. Fuller, the comptroller was directed to report a statement of the balance due on the 1st of June last, from each of the county treasurers.

Tuesday, Jan. 12.—In Senate, the committee of the whole passed the bill for the appointment of a supreme court commissioner, in Binghamton, Broome county.

In Assembly, on motion of Mr. Gosman, the comptroller was required to report the amount paid into the treasuries of the different counties, by banking, insurance, and other incorporated companies, on their capital stock, during 1828 and 1829.

The committee of the whole again took up the Governor's message: when the Speaker offered a series of resolutions, directing the committee on banks to inquire into the expediency of chartering new banks, and rechartering old ones, upon the principles contained in said resolutions. [These resolutions, in substance, propose, that each bank shall have a capital of $500,000; that the state shall hold one-fifth of the shares, to be paid for in three per cent stock, at par; that the state shall appoint one of the directors of each bank, not being a stockholder, who shall be paid a salary, and who shall have the power of examining every book, paper, account and minute of the bank, and every person connected with it on oath, in relation to its concerns, and report the results from time to time to the Comptroller; that such banks shall not be taxed, but the stockholders shall pay a tax for the stock they hold, as for other property; and that the debts of the bank shall not exceed its capital and the amount of its deposits, unless especially authorised by law.]

The Speaker introduced the resolutions with a speech of nearly an hour, in which he supported the principles contained in his resolutions, and pointed out what he conceived to be great errors in the bank law of last winter.

He was followed by Mr. Paige, who regretted that this new project should have been introduced, with the view of superseding that which had been adopted last winter, and which was generally approved by the people.

Mr. Livingston, of New-York, though he had been opposed to the present law, was indisposed to meddle with it, except as to some modifications, which he believed would be adopted without much opposition.

The resolutions were ordered to be printed.

Wednesday, Jan. 13.—In Senate, Mr. Hubbard, from the committee on claims, to whom was referred the petition of John Saire, commissioner of loans in Seneca co. praying to be relieved from the defalcation of an associate commissioner, reported against granting the prayer of the petitioner. The report was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

A resolution was adopted, that the Senate would hereafter hold two sessions a day, the morning session commencing at 10 o'clock, to be devoted to the transaction of legal business as a court of errors, and the afternoon session, commencing at 4, P. M. to legislative business.

In Assembly, Mr. Van Buren, on the petition of master-builders and others of the city of New-York, introduced a bill for the better security of mechanics and others engaged in erecting buildings in that city, by giving them a lien upon the same, with the ground on which they are erected; to have the preference of any other lien which may have originated subsequent to the commencement of any such building, and to continue three months after the labour is performed.

The committee of the whole then resumed the consideration of the Governor's message.—The Speaker again addressed the committee in support of his resolutions, and against the bank law of last year. He denied the correctness of the opinion that that law was so popular as some had represented. He alluded to the fact that the two banks incorporated last winter, in the city of New-York, could not fill up their subscriptions; and that the three members from that city, who supported the law, had lost their election solely for that reason.

Mr. Lush said he would hereafter express his views relative to banks. At this time, he would prefer that these resolutions should go to the bank committee, that we might have their opinion.

Mr. Stephens, of Cortland, then offered another series of resolutions on the subject of banks, [These resolutions propose, in substance, that the capital shall all be paid in before any bank commences operations; that the circulation of any bank shall not exceed twice and a half the amount of its operative capital, and the loans to stockholders and officers shall be considered as so much deducted from its operative capital; that no stockholder shall draw from any bank more than the amount of his stock; nor shall any note be discounted, having a director or other officer of the bank as an indorser; that the cashier shall not be interested in the bank, and no bills or other funds shall be issued without his concurrence; that any violation of these provisions shall be deemed a forfeiture of the charter, and the directors and cashier shall thereupon become liable for the debts of the bank; that the directors, cashier, and all the other officers, shall subscribe an affidavit to observe these provisions; and that the cashier shall give security to the amount of ten per cent of the capital.]

Mr. Stephens made a speech of some length in support of his resolutions.

Mr. Mann hoped that all the projects which might be in contemplation would be now presented, that the bank committee might consider the whole at once. He himself had three schemes, one of which he thought of presenting; but he had a difficulty in determining which to select.

The resolutions of the Speaker, and those of Mr. Stephens, were then referred to the bank committee.

Thursday, Jan. 14.—In Senate, the committee of the whole passed the first section of a bill, requiring that after the 10th of November next, one copy of all insolvent notices shall be published in the —— newspaper, in the city of New-York.

In Assembly, the committee of the whole passed the bill from the Senate, appropriating $200, to repair the supreme court clerk's office in Utica.

Friday, Jan. 15.—In Senate, no business of importance was transacted.

In Assembly, Mr. Savage, from the bank committee, to whom were referred the resolutions of the Speaker, and those of Mr. Stephens, instructing them to inquire as to the expediency of making alterations in the bank law, made a report, stating that in their opinion it is inexpedient at present to make any alterations in that law; and they submitted a resolution discharging them from the further consideration of those two sets of resolutions; which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. P. C. Fuller, the Regents of the University were required to report a statement of the affairs of Hamilton college, the number of students, amount of salaries, general prospects, &c.

On motion of Mr. Fillmore, the judiciary committee were instructed to examine as to the constitutionality of the law of last session, directing that justices of the peace shall be chosen at town meetings.

On motion of Mr. W. Shepherd, the canal committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law, directing the canal commissioners to erect and keep in repair the necessary farm fences along the canals, or of compensating the owners of the land for the same.

FOREIGN.

The latest London dates are to the 3d of December. The papers contain no late political news from the continent.

A letter from London says, there is no probability that Mr. McLane will be able to effect any arrangement with the British government, in relation to the West-India trade.

State of Trade in England.—Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in London, to his friend in Boston:—"The distress here far exceeds ours: The manufacturers are failing, the operatives starving, and the spirits of all much depressed. Over production, and a ruinous struggle for the American market, are among the causes. The first must diminish, as many factories are stopped and shut; and the small amount supplied for the United States this autumn, shows that the last is slowly yielding to an unwilling conviction. They are angry at the quantity of goods we make, and rejoice as loudly, and almost in the same manner, as when they rejoiced at the defeat of Napoleon and the French, whenever they hear of the failure of a manufacturer or the loss of a factory."

From Vera-Cruz.—Letters received in New-York from Vera-Cruz, by the brig Bevan, speak of the late defeat of the Spanish army at Tampico, as having been of great service to that country. It has been the means of uniting all parties, and restoring tranquility throughout the kingdom. The markets are much better than they have been for a year past.

DOMESTIC.

Mayor of New-York.—Much excitement prevails in the city of New-York, in relation to the late election of Mayor. The common council consists of the mayor, recorder, and twenty-eight aldermen and assistants. One of the latter, however, is absent from the city. The Mayor is chosen by the council, each member having a vote; and at the recent election, the votes were announced by the canvassers, to be, for Walter Bowne, the old mayor, 15; for Thomas R. Smith, 13; and one scattering vote, which was probably given by Mr. Bowne, who had previously stipulated that he would not vote for himself. Mr. Bowne was of course declared to be re-elected. But since the election, *fourteen* of the members of the council have made affidavit that they voted for Mr. Smith. There must, therefore, have been foul play; and it is stated that an application will be made to the supreme court for a *quo warranto*, to decide the question. The salary of the Mayor is $3500; and he also possesses an extensive patronage.

Slave Cases.—Diann Gibbs, Jane Gibbs, Lawrence Gibbs, and Charlotte Handy, lately brought to this city by the sheriff of New-York, and delivered in the supreme court, were discharged by proclamation in due course and form of law, on Saturday last, on motion of John F. Hilton, Esq. And on the same evening, thro' the exertions of Rev. Mr. Paul, the two younger children, viz. Lawrence Gibbs, aged about ten, and Charlotte Handy, aged about seven years, were taken as apprentices by a most respectable and opulent farmer, living about nine miles from Albany, to be brought up in habits of industry.—*Albany D. Advertiser.*

Colonists for Liberia.—Thirty-two people of colour, of whom twenty-five were manumitted slaves, sailed from Washington to Norfolk, on the 1st inst. to embark for Liberia. Most of the latter were liberated by the will of the late Maj. Rob't Brandon, of Loudon co. Va. on the express condition of their being transported, with their own consent, either to Liberia or Hayti. Five slaves were also emancipated by Mr. B.'s brother, that they may accompany their relatives and friends to Liberia; and three others, relatives to the emigrants, by three other humane individuals.

Important to Druggists, &c.—By the revised laws, chap. 1, title 6, sec. 23, it is enacted, that "Every apothecary, druggist, or other person, who shall sell and deliver any arsenic, corrosive sublimate, prussic acid, or any other substance or liquid, usually denominated poisonous, without having the word "poison" written or printed upon a label attached to the phial, box or parcel in which the same is sold; or, who shall sell and deliver any tartar emetic, without having the true name thereof, written or printed upon a label attached to the phial, box or parcel containing the same; shall, upon conviction, be judged guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars."

Doubtful Bills.—The bills of the Salem and Philadelphia Manufacturing Company, are in circulation here, to a considerable amount; but we believe none of our brokers take them, at least we are sure that some will not take them at any price. In New-York, they are said to be at considerable discount.—*Albany D. Adv.*

Henry Baldwin, Esq. of Pittsburgh, Pa. has been appointed by the President and Senate, a judge of the supreme court of the United States, in the place of Judge Washington, deceased.

The nomination of *James Vanderpool*, of Columbia county, as judge of the 3d circuit of this state, in the place of Judge Duer, resigned, has been confirmed by the Senate.

Chester Hayden, is appointed first judge, and *Israel Stoddard*, judge of the court of common pleas of the county of Oneida.

The New-York papers, of last week, contained a report that the body of Chancellor Lansing had been found in Newark bay; but it since appears to have been unfounded.

The ship Virginia, from Vera-Cruz, arrived at New-York, has brought rising of $140,000 in specie, together with a quantity of plate. Brig Bevan, same place, $41,000.

Benedict Arnold is a representative in the present Congress from the state of New-York, and *George Washington* is a member from Maryland.

AUBURN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The Treasurer of the Theological Seminary, Auburn, N. Y. acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, exclusive of those that have previously been acknowledged by collecting agents; also, the agencies of Dr. Perrine, Rev. Mr. Stow, and the amount collected by Deacon Bradley, of Genoa, for the year past, ending January 1st, 1830:—

1829. Jan. 20.	J. H. Lothrop, Esq. Utica, donation, by J. S. Seymour, Esq.	$ 5 00
	Mrs. Bates, by Rev. Mr. Wisner,	2 00
Feb. 4.	Mrs. Sarah Taylor, (Union), subscript'n to W. E. Society,	10 00
20.	Sundry individuals in Pen-Yan, Benton, &c. being part avails of Drs. Perrine and Axtell's agency some time since, on notes, princ. and int'st,	63 85
	H. G. & T. Lindsley, Prattsburgh, on permanent fund, 2.00; Do. do. Professor's disposable fund, 56cts.	2 56
	Noah Niles, do. on perm't fund, 10.00; Prof. disp. fund, 1.54,	11 54
28.	Sundry individuals at Albany for the erection of seminary west edifice, per Rev. Mr. Cowan, in cash, viz: A friend, 11.73; Mr. P. Boyd, 5.00; Mr. Buckley, 5.00; Rev. Mr. Kirk, 5.00,	26 73
March.	Balance of Rev. Sam'l Parker's agency in different parts of Massachusetts, &c. as by report,	244 15
11.	Sundry individuals in Riga, collected by Judge Brewster, for prof. disp. fund, by the hand of Mr. Bissell,	25 00
Ap'l 28.	Sundry ladies in Newark, N. J. by Dr. Richards, in part to constitute ladies' scholarship, No. 1, $200 having been previously received,	65 00
May 6.	Sundry individuals of Rev. Mr. Smith's congregation at Genoa, for seminary west edifice, by Rev. Mr. Cowan,	10 50
	Deacon Cotton Skinner's (deceased) estate, by the hand of Miss Betsey Skinner,	14 50
7.	Prof. perm't fund, donation from estate of Stephen Whitaker, by Rev. Mr. Todd,	15 00
	On prof. dispo. fund, as above,	2 62
26.	For erection of seminary west edifice, by the hand of Dr. Richards, of sundry individuals at Newark, &c. donations for that object, viz: From Luther Goble, Esq. 25.00; John Taylor, 25; Ellison Conger, 25; F. S. Thomas, 25; J. Baldwin, 20; T. Frelinghuysen, Esq. 25; Mr. and Mrs. P. Cortlanc, 20; W. Rankin, 5; W. Tuttle, 5; Andrew Rankin, 5; A friend, 1; Cash, 5; Lewis Thiborn, N. Y. 5; Silas Condit, Esq. 10; Aaron Nichols, 3; Cash, 10; D. Morehouse, 1; Jesse Baldwin, Jr. 2; Cash from six individuals, 28; Do. from an individual in the 2d church, Newark, by Rev. Mr. Hay, 10,	255 00
June 30.	On donation account, being contribution taken up at Cayuga, some time since,	1 52
July 14.	On charitable fund, by J. C. Hubbell, Esq. being balance of legacy from late Mrs. Martha Moore, of Champlain, for the education of pious young men, $14 having previously been received,	15 00
	For erection of seminary west edifice, per Dr. Richards: Of Nathan Munro, Esq. Elbridge, note, 100; Hiram F. Mather, Esq. do. 100; Gerrit Smith, Esq. Peterborough, 100; Harvey Ely, Esq. Rochester, 200,	500 00
July 29.	On estate of Cotton Skinner (deceased) of E. Branch, in part of article of agreement,	50 00
	For erection of seminary west edifice, donation of Mr. Erastus Corning, Albany,	20 00
Aug. 18.	Do. do. donation of Dea. W. Bradley, Genoa,	10 00
20.	Donation from Rev. Mr. Smith, of Durham, by Mr. Parker,	5 50
31.	For erection of seminary west edifice, dona. of Judge Sampson, Rochester,	20 00
Oct. 10.	On prof. perm. fund, &c. by Rev. Mr. Todd: J. Barnes, 5; A. Fisher, 12,	17 00
15.	On prof. disp. fund, donation from Harvey Ely, Esq. Rochester,	105 00
	For erection of seminary west edifice, donation of J. S. Seymour, Esq. Auburn, 20; Palmer Holly, 10; John Patty, 10; W. Brown, Esq. 20,	60 00
Nov. 9.	Do. by Mr. Edward Corning, collected on subscriptions obtained for the above object in Albany,	30 00
16.	Do. donation from Miss C. Arden and E. Woodruff, Morristown, N. J. by Mr. Tuttle,	80 00
Nov. 17.	Do. donation of Mr. H. Hills, Auburn,	100 00
	Do. do. Eleazer Hills, do.	100 00
23.	Do. do. J. T. Norton, Albany,	100 00
Dec. 7.	Do. do. E. C. Delavan, do.	100 00
	On prof. perm. fund, donation of Mr. Martin Lyon, Genoa, by Dea. Bradley,	5 00
	On prof. dispo. fund, rec'd of Mr. Martin Lyon, as above,	1 19
	For erection of seminary west edifice, from members of the 1st presb. cong. Genoa, by Dea. Wm. Bradley: Jonathan Brownell, 10; Roswell Franklin, 10; Joseph Goodyear, 10; L. Bradley, 10; Wm. Bradley, 10; Dr. C. King, 5; Heman Bradley, 5; B. Durfee, 5; Benj. Close, 5; Rev. S. Smith, 5,	75 00
	Total,	$2118 63

RICH'D STEEL, Treasurer.

Auburn, January, 1830.

The Subscriber, as Agent for the Theological Seminary of Auburn, acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, in cash and subscriptions, for the erection of an additional edifice, which has been commenced:—

Rome—S. B. Roberts, Esq. $16; J. M. Bloomfield, 25; A. Blair, 3; B. W. Raymond, 1; W. Barnes, Jun. 10; C. Hollister, Jun. 5; R. H. Hulbert, 2; A. Mudge, 1; T. Bicknell, 1; N. & A. Seymour, 20; H. A. Foster, 5; Cash, 14,	$103 00
Manlius—E. Ewers & Son, 100; J. Todd & Son, 25; Silas Williams, 25,	150 00
Augusta—W. H. Chandler, and others,	100 00
Madison—E. Putnam, 2; S. Goodwin, 10; S. F. Blackstone, 5,	17 00
Sangerfield—Josiah Miller, 11; J. D. Pierce, 5; R. Holmes, 5; A. Townley, 5; Cash, 75c.	26 75
Paris—Henry McNiel, 20,	20 00
Clinton—Isaac Williams, 10; Henry Davis, 10; Gould Benedict, 10; O. Gridley, 10; Ozias Marvin, 3; Lucy Williams, 2; E. Thomson, (order on R. Hill), 20; F. & S. Taylor, 25; Eli Bristol, 5; Isaac Benedict, 5; Mrs. H. Benedict, 1; Aaron Kellogg, 1; A. S. Norton, 5; Sylvester Gridley, 5; Sam'l Gridley, 3; C. S. Parmele, 4; Joseph Gilmore, 1,	120 00
Utica—S. C. Aikin, 10; S. W. Brace, 10; A. Varick, 50; E. Goodrich, 10,	80 00
Otisco—A. C. Cowles, 20; Z. Merriman, 5; L. Gaylord, 5; Benj'n Cowles, 5; Michael Johnston, 3; Ebenezer Cowles, 2,	40 00
Total,	$656 75

M. L. R. PERRINE.

Auburn, Jan. 1830.

UTICA MISSIONARY DEPOSITORY.

Received for the A. B. C. F. Missions, from Nov. 28, 1829, to Jan. 4, 1830.

Utica—Gent. Foreign Mis. Asso. of the 1st pres. society, by M. Bagg, treas'r,	$59 29
Louville Village—Pres. soc. month. concert, by P. Abbot,	5 00
Litchfield—Norwich society—Mon. concert, by Benj. Wood,	3 12
Madison—Samuel Goodwin, by C. Hastings,	5 00
Augusta—1st cong. chh. & soc. mon. con. 73.83, of which 50.00 is to constitute their pastor, Rev. Leveret Hull, an honourary member of the Board; by W. H. Chandler: Fem. Mis. Society, by Mrs. Melissa Thompson, 19.75,	93 58
Constantia—By C. C.	3 00
West-Leyden—Mrs. Josiah Dewey, by Rev. J. Eells,	1 12
Trenton—By Dea. Lucas Younglove,	4 00
Total,	$174 11

ABIJAH THOMAS, *Agent.*

DEATHS.

In Cambridge, Washington co. on the 4th inst. Mrs. *Mary Bullions*, wife of Rev. Alexander Bullions, aged 45.

In Waterford, Saratoga co. on the 24th ult. Mrs. *Mary Cheever*, wife of Rev. E. Cheever, aged 37. The dispensations of heaven have been unspeakably heavy on this family. Within about a year, the surviving parent has followed to the grave three children; and now his affectionate partner has gone to her long home; and he is left with the sole care of two surviving daughters. The ways of the Lord are often in the great deep, and his footsteps are not known.

At Montreal, a few days since, Sir *John Johnson*, Bart. aged 83. He died, it is said, of mere old age, and is succeeded by his son, Sir Adam Gordon Johnson. The incidents connected with the fortunes of the Johnson family are highly interesting, and should be rescued from oblivion. Here and there a writer has attempted to record some of their peculiarities, and to trace some of the outlines of their history; but a rich harvest still awaits that gleaner, who shall explore the fields which were once the scenes of their industry, their wealth, and their misfortunes—*Alb. D. Adv.*

OSWEGO PRESBYTERY.

The next stated meeting of this body is to be at Camden, the last Tuesday of this month, at 11 o'clock, A. M. By order of Presbytery,

D. R. DIXON, *St. Clerk.*

Mexico, Jan. 5, 1830.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

THE Gentlemen and Ladies of Utica, and from abroad, are respectfully invited to attend the Exhibition of the High School, on Wednesday evening the 27th inst. at the 2d Presbyterian Church. Exercises will commence at 6 o'clock.

CHARLES BARTLETT.

Utica, Jan. 19, 1830. 3w2

JUSTICES' MANUAL.

HASTINGS & TRACY have just received a new supply of the Justices' Manual.

They have also for sale, the Revised Statute, entitled, "Of Courts held by Justices of the Peace," with an analysis, marginal notes, and index, by the hundred, dozzen, or single. Also, the Blanks required under said statute. *Utica, Jan.* 12, 1830.

FAMILY SUPPLIES,
AND ALL KINDS OF GROCERIES, EXCEPT ARDENT SPIRITS.

THE Subscriber has commenced business at the corner of Hotel & Liberty streets; where he offers for sale, a select assortment of Groceries, such as best Old Hyson Tea: Young Hyson, Hyson-skin & Tonkay Teas: Loaf, lump & brown Sugars: Coffee, Molasses, Ginger, Rice, Lamp Oil: Dipt, mould & spermaceti Candles.—Also, Codfish, Mackerel, Connecticut mess Shad, Pork, Salt; a constant supply of Superfine Flour, by the barrel or less quantity, Buckwheat and Rye Flour, Indian Meal, Butter, Cheese, &c. &c. and most other articles usually kept in a Grocery Store, (except ardent spirits), which will be sold at the lowest prices.

JAMES VAN RENSSELAER.

Utica, Dec. 29, 1829. 52

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of HARTFORD, Connecticut,

OFFER to insure Dwelling-Houses, Stores, Mills, Manufactories, Distilleries, Barns, Goods, and every other species of insurable personal property, against

Loss or Damage by Fire,

at as low rates of premium as any similar institution in good standing.

The Ætna Insurance Company was incorporated in 1819; and the reputation it has acquired for promptness and liberality in the adjustment and payment of losses, requires no additional pledge to entitle it to a liberal share of public patronage.

Persons wishing to insure can apply to Mr. James Van Rensselaer, of Utica, who is appointed agent for the county of Oneida and vicinity, with full power to receive proposals and issue policies, without the delay necessarily attendant on an application to this office. *Hartford*, 1829. 37

REMOVAL.

E. W. & T. ROUNDEY would inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have removed from their old stand, to their new brick shop, on Jay street, a few rods west of John street bridge; where they will continue to make and keep on hand, a complete assortment of articles in their line, viz: *Cisterns, Hogsheads, Barrels, Tubs, Pails, Keelers, Kegs, &c.* Grateful for past favours, they hope, from the quality of their work, to merit a share of public patronage.

Utica, June 16, 1829. 24

Who wants to see, when 100 *years old?*

M. HITCHCOCK & Co. have received a large assortment of *SPECTACLES*, some of which are marked for one hundred years, and for sale at No. 58, Genesee street. *Utica, May* 22, 1829. 21

POETRY AND MUSIC.

Some have seemed to suppose, that the present excitement on the subject of intemperance has led to exaggerated statements of the existing evils. To such persons we recommend the following fable, written perhaps sixty or seventy years ago, by the celebrated Gay. We copy from the Journal of Humanity :—

THE COURT OF DEATH.

Death, on a solemn night of state,
In all his pomp of terror sate;
Th' attendants of his gloomy reign,
Diseases dire, a ghastly train,
Crowd the vast court. With hollow tone,
A voice thus thunder'd from the throne :—

"This night our minister we name,
Let ev'ry servant speak his claim;
Merit shall bear this ebon wand."
All at the word, stretch'd forth their hand.

Fever, with burning heat possess'd,
Advanc'd, and for the wand address'd :—
"I to the weekly bills appeal,
Let those express my fervent zeal;
On every slight occasion near,
With violence I persevere."

Next Gout appears, with limping pace,
Pleads how he shifts from place to place,
From head to foot how swift he flies,
And every joint and sinew plies;
Still working when he seems suppress'd,
A most tenacious, stubborn guest.

A haggard spectre from the crew,
Crawls forth, and thus asserts his due :—
"'Tis I who taint the sweetest joy,
And in the shape of love destroy;
My shanks, sunk eyes, and noseless face,
Prove my pretensions to the place."

Stone urg'd his ever growing force;
And next Consumption's meagre corse,
With feeble voice that scarce was heard,
Broke with short coughs, his suit preferr'd :—
"Let none dispute my powerful sway;
I gain, like Fabius, by delay;
Fatigue and weaken every foe
By long attack, secure, though slow."

Plague represents his rapid power,
That thins a nation in an hour.
And all in turn, a numerous host,
Their fatal force and influence boast.
Each spoke his claim, and hop'd the wand.
Now expectation hush'd the band:
When thus the monarch from the throne :—
"Merit was ever modest known.
What! no physician speak his right!
None here! But fees *their* toils requite.
Let then INTEMPERANCE take the wand,
Who fills with gold their zealous hand.
You Fever, Gout, and all the rest,
Whom many men as foes detest,
Forego your claim; no more pretend;
Intemperance is esteem'd a friend:
He shares their mirth, their social joys,
And as a courted guest destroys;
The charge on him must justly fall,
WHO FINDS EMPLOYMENT FOR YOU ALL."

For the Western Recorder.

A QUESTION.

MR. EDITOR—How can a singer, who has been in the habit of bad articulation and bad enunciation, for a long time, overcome the habit? Your friend, J. D.

ANSWER.—Let the performer at once recur to first principles, beginning with vowels, and afterwards adding consonants to them; first in separate syllables; next in words; then in phrases; and finally in sentences, or whole lines of poetry. For instance; let him first sing the simple letters, *a, e, i, o, u*, which can be done at once without the least effort. Next let him sing the syllables, *fall, fell, file, fole, full*, pronouncing the vowels as before, but whispering the *f* with comparative violence, and uttering the *l*'s distinctly at the moment the sound ceases. This also can be done at the first effort. Then let him take the words *fallen, fellow, filed, follow, fulness*, putting the syllables close together, but making a distinction between the words. This also may be readily done. After these and similar exercises shall have been rendered familiar, let such phrases as the following be attempted :—

"*Fallen* is thy throne."	"Stand in awe."
"He is my *fellow*."	"The fell tyrant."
"Their ranks are *filed*."	"No more defiled."
"Works do *follow* them."	"To-morrow's sun."
"*Fulness* of the sea."	"In useful toil."

These rendered familiar, without reference to time or tune, let a single line, such as "*Fall'n is thy throne, O, Israel*," be sung several times successively, in as simple a tune as Sterling, till every letter and syllable is perfectly audible to a listener, in any part of the largest room. From single lines, let the performer proceed with whole stanzas, first in tunes with short notes, not slurred, and not too slow or too rapid in movement; and afterwards, by degrees, in tunes which are less simple. By such exercises as these, especially with the aid of a prompter, a distinct utterance may be very soon acquired; and when this acquirement is fairly mastered, then let the *powers* of language be consulted, as in good reading or speaking. The language will at first appear unnatural, and the music harsh; but a little time will overcome the difficulty. See Walker's introduction to his octavo dictionary; also, almost any of the modern works upon elocution. The point ultimately to be gained is an easy flowing language, distinctly uttered, in agreeable song. Little else will be required but systematic practice; yet practice, without system, will fail of accomplishing the object.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Philanthropist & Investigator.

"DON'T BREAK IT JOS-E,"

Said the fond mother, as she gave her darling boy the looking glass. Little Jos-e, as his mother called him, notwithstanding he had toys enough to satisfy any reasonable child, one day took it into his head that he should be quite happy if he could have a looking glass added to the number. "The looking glass," said his mother, "why, child, who ever heard of such a thing?" Jos-e straightway began to be importunate. "Ah, ma, I want the glass; give me the glass." "Poh, poh," said his mother, "do you think I am going to give you the looking glass to play with? You may break it, and cut your fingers with it, and then we should have to send for the doctor!" "I shan't break it, ma: I won't cut my fingers; let me have it;" and then he laid hold of his mother's gown in good earnest. After being dragged across the room a few times, Jos-e began to cry; and his mother's patience being quite exhausted, she shook him off, saying—"Joe, you *shan't* have the looking glass. *There!* now go about your business." This would have been a death blow to Joe's hopes, if he had not endured such trials before, and come off conqueror. He was not, therefore, disheartened. He laid himself right down upon the floor, and began to roar as if he would raise the neighbours.

Hereupon, his mother's wrath was kindled; she called Joe a naughty boy, and threatened to tell his father of him; and he would *take a stick to him*, and shut him up in *the dark hole*. At this Joe took a pitch one note higher, (as we musicians say), and trilled away a most lamentable solo. His mother, who had no ear for music, became alarmed. She feared he would burst a blood vessel, or die with rage; and just at this moment sundry stories of such accidents flitted across her mind with fearful reality. Joe's lungs held out wonderfully, and after every *bar's* rest, he raised his voice a *semi-tone*, until he screamed terrific, in the *space* above. What was to be done? Half crazy with noise and apprehension, she attempted to pacify little Jos-e, by offering him the pin-cushion, the story-book, the little tea-set. But all would not do, his heart was set upon the looking glass, and he would cry his eyes out, if he could not have it. At last his afflicted mother yielded. She took down the looking glass and gave it to him, saying, "*There*, I declare you are the *beat all*; take it, *an' you will*, but don't break it Jos-e." Now the reader may be curious to know what became of Jos-e and the looking glass. It is no matter. I suppose he broke it, and cut his fingers into the bargain; but I wish to turn his attention to the mother rather than to the child. In the first place, she was faulty in not refusing to grant Joe's request in the beginning. In the second place, she was faulty in endeavouring to terrify him by the *doctor* and the *dark hole*. And in the third place, she was wicked in telling him a downright falsehood. Many mothers, and fathers too, who would not tell a lie for their right hands, are guilty of such conduct, almost every day, in their intercourse with their children. No wonder that so many children grow up to lie and to steal, and go to the house of correction and the state-prison. Take a tenant of the state-prison and go back to his early history, and, ten to one, *his mother gave him the looking glass to play with*. Lying is one of the crying sins of the times. It is one of those sins which rests with tremendous weight upon the heads of parents. Look at a merchant determined to amass a fortune, at all hazards, count up the lies he will tell in order to secure an advantageous bargain. I dare say his father, when he was a child, never subdued his temper, and his mother *gave him the looking glass to play with*, because nothing else (except a sound whipping) would pacify him. See the politician, who does not scruple to circulate the most barefaced falsehoods, to secure the election of his favourite candidate, not however without the hope of reward. I mistrust that his mother *gave him the looking glass to play with*. If our country is well nigh ruined by lying politicians, and lying traders, and lying lawyers, and lying teachers, let the *mothers* look to it. They bear, strange as the doctrine may seem, the ark of our liberties, and if they refuse to apply the *rod*, and *give looking glasses* to their children a little longer, we shall all go into captivity.

Mothers, be firm; be jealous of the new doctrine that the rod is unnecessary. If Solomon's maxim was true once, it is true now. Our race is not so much improved; our children (little cherubs, as we call them) are not such angelic creatures; the spirit of selfishness and insubordination is in them still. If you would make your children good children, keep them in subjection; if you wish them to be honest men and virtuous woman, *do not teach them to lie;* if you would save the nation, do not give them *looking glasses to play with*. S.

THEATRICAL.

A Portsmouth N. H. paper, speaking of a theatre which was preparing in that town, uses the following language, which, as the almanack-makers say, "will answer for any of the adjacent states and territories without material alteration :"—

"We think that the most that its friends can expect, is, that stray companies will come along, now and then, as they have come in time past, and play over again the same dirty stuff, to about the same audience; that they will continue to be the means of changing the residence of poor apprentice boys from the work-shop to the common gaol; and afford amusement to dissipated infidels and profligate men, and loose women; and sometes get in debt, as a company did lately, which then passed on to Portland, where, we are told, the performers were taken off the stage and lodged in prison for debt."—*Rock. Obs.*

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.

MEMOIRS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON.

The memoirs of this great man, published in four volumes by his grandson, are destined, we suppose, to receive a very extended perusal. Men who have been at once distinguished for philosophical attainments, and for the part they have taken in the early transactions of our nation, cannot fail to be honoured; and sooner or later their characters, and views, and measures, and discoveries—yes, and their errors, and foibles, and vices, too, will be given to posterity as details of authentic history. This consideration, in connexion with the known religious sentiments of Mr. Jefferson, adds consequence to the memoirs now offered to the public. Every man of sound sense and genuine patriotism, however, will wonder why the grandson should ever have stained the memory of his ancestor with his own hands, by publishing his gross infidelity, without the least disguise or concealment. There was no need of such a disclosure at this time, as might put even Ann Royal and Fanny Wright to the blush. Witness the following extracts, which are found in the work :—

In a letter to Dr. Cooper, from Mr. Jefferson, dated Nov. 22, 1822, he thus speaks of religious conference meetings :—

"In our Richmond there is much fanaticism, but chiefly among the women. They have their night meetings and praying parties, where, attended by their priests, and sometimes by a hen-pecked husband, they pour forth the effusions of their love to Jesus, in terms as amatory and carnal as their modesty would permit them to use to a mere earthly lover."

In a letter to James Smith, written a few weeks afterwards, he says of the doctrine of the Trinity :—

"The hocus-pocus phantasm of a God, like another Cerberus, with one body and three heads, had its birth and growth in the blood of thousands and thousands of martyrs."

In a letter to John Adams, written in 1823, he says :—

"The day will come, when the mystical generation of Jesus, by the Supreme Being as his father, in the womb of a virgin, will be classed with the fable of the generation of Minerva in the brain of Jupiter."

In a letter to William Short, written in 1822, he thus speaks of christian ministers, and the christian Sabbath :—

"We have most unwisely committed to the hierophants of our particular superstition, the direction of public opinion, that lord of the universe. We have given them stated and privileged days to collect and catechise us, opportunities of delivering their oracles to the people in mass, and of moulding their minds as wax in the hollow of their hands."

That he was a Unitarian, we learn from the following passage in a letter to Dr. Waterhouse, written in 1822 :—

"I trust there is not a young man now living in the United States, who will not die a Unitarian."

That he was a Humanitarian of the lowest class, and a Materialist, appears from the following passage in a letter to President Adams, written in 1822 :—

"But while this syllabus (he says) is meant to place the character of Jesus in its true and high light, as no imposter himself, but a great reformer of the Hebrew code of religion, it is not to be understood that I am with him in all his doctrines. I am a Materialist; he takes the side of spiritualism. He preaches the efficacy of repentance towards forgiveness of sin: I require a counterpoise of good works to redeem it," &c. &c.

In the same letter, after speaking of the "*stupidity*" of some of the evangelists and early disciples of Christ, and the "*roguery*" of others, he says of Paul :—

"Of this band of dupes and impostors, Paul was the great Coryphacus, and first corrupter of the doctrines of Jesus."

After such language respecting Paul and the evangelists, we are not surprised at the following, which he applies to Calvinists :—

"They [the Calvinists] are mere usurpers of the christian name, teaching a counter religion, made up of the *deliria* of crazy imaginations, as foreign from christianity as is that of Mahomet."

PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

Mr. Thayer, teacher of the Indian school at Cataraugus, has published a number of psalms and hymns, accompanied with a little spelling-book, in the Seneca language. It is so simple, that even the Indians, as well as others who know the English alphabet, and can spell words of two syllables, can read it with facility. The work has just come from the press, and it is used in our meetings by the choir, apparently with as much ease and correctness, as if the hymns sung had been committed to memory. The Indians seem much interested in the work, and Friday of every week has been appointed for all the Indians, old and young, to come together to learn to read it. I trust it will not be long, before these Indians will become a reading people.

Other books, prepared for the Indians, in their own language, were noticed in the last number.

Mr. Thayer, under date of Sept. 30, remarks that the people manifest much anxiety to have hymns and portions of the bible in their own language, and an increasing readiness to make the effort necessary to learn to read it. The school has opened for the fall and winter with between 20 and 30 scholars. There is also an increasing seriousness among the people; the meetings on the Sabbath are well attended; a number of the young men of the heathen portion of the Indians are usually present, some of whom unite in singing, and others say that they shall try to learn to read the new book. *Missionary Herald.*

PREMIUM OFFERED.

A benevolent individual has placed in the hands of the undersigned the sum of fifty dollars, to be awarded by Rev. Gardiner Spring, D. D., Rev. Samuel H. Cox, D. D., and Charles P. M'Ilvaine, to the author of the best tract, addressed to "the Manufacturers of Ardent Spirits, and those who furnish materials for the manufactory," which shall be presented on or before April 1, 1830. The manuscripts should each be accompanied by a sealed envelope, containing the name of the writer, which shall not be opened except in the case of the successful tract, and should be addressed (*post paid*) to WILLIAM A. HALLOCK, 144, *Nassau-st. New-York.*

COLOUR OF THE SEA.

The colour of the sea, is ascribed by Sir Humphrey Davy, in part at least, to the presence of iodine and bromine, which its waters certainly contain, and which result perhaps from the decomposition of marine vegetables. These two substances, dissolved in a small quantity of water, give a yellow tint, and this tint mingled with the blue tint of pure water may produce the sea green.—*Salmonia.*

BIBLE IN CHIPPEWA.

An officer in the U. S. army at the Sault de St. Marie, has translated the greater portion of the bible into the language of the Chippewas. The narrations in Genesis strike the Indians as agreeable with their traditions. Some persons have heretofore endeavoured to identify the Indians with the lost tribes of Israel.

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

Ashes,		*Leather,*	
Pot, ton	$150 00a	Sole, oak tanned, lb	19a22
Pearl	150 00a	—— hemlock,	18a23
Candles,		Dressed up. side,	1 75a2 62
Mould	11 1-2a12	Undressed do	1 50a2 25
Dipped	10a10 1-2	*Molasses,*	
Clover-Seed,		New-Orleans, gal	28a29
Per lb	6 1-4a7	*Oil,*	
Coffee,		Whale, gal	28a30
Havana	11a13	Sperm, summer st'd	64a65
Java	14a15	—— winter do	70a
Cotton,		Linseed, Amer	82a
Upland	8a10	*Provisions,*	
Louisiana	10a12	Beef, mess, bbl	7 50a7 75
Alabama	9a11	—— prime	5 25a5 50
Feathers,		Pork, mess	11 50a12 00
Live American, lb	35a36	—— prime	9 12a9 25
Fish,		Hams, north, lb	9a10
Dry cod, cwt	$2 12a2 37	Butter, NY dairy	12a16
Scale	1 50a1 62	Hog's Lard	5a6
Pickled, bbl	3 50a3 75	Cheese, Amer	6a7
Mackarel, No 1,	5 25a5 87	*Rice,*	
Shad, Con. mess	8 50a 9	Prime, 100lbs	2 50a3 00
Herring	3 50a3 62	*Salt,*	
Flax,		Turks-Island, bush	47a43
American	7a7 3-4	Liverpool ground	45a46
Flour & Meal,		*Sugar,*	
N. Y. super. bbl	5 12a5 25	Havana, white, lb	12a14
Western (canal)	5 25a5 37	—— brown	9a10
Rye flour	3 50a3 75	New-Orleans	7a8
Indian meal	2 25a2 37	Loaf	17a19
Grain,		Lump	15a16
Wheat, northern	1 00a1 06	*Tallow,*	
—— western	1 10a1 12	American, lb	6 1-2a7
Rye	67a	*Teas,*	
Corn, north yellow	62a65	Bohea, lb	30a32
Oats	35a37	Souchong	50a75
Barley	55a56	Hyson-skin	45a75
Beans, 7 bush's	7 50a8 00	Young-Hyson	80a1 12
Hides,		Hyson	85a1 15
LaPlata, lb	14a15	Gunpowder	1 10a1 30
S. A. horse, p'ce	1 75a1 87	Imperial	1 10a1 30
Hops,		*Tobacco,*	
First sort, lb	9a	Richmond, lb	4 1-2a6
Lumber,		Cuba	14a25
B'rds, pine, M	15 00a16 00	*Wines,*	
Plank, pine,	30 00a35 00	Madeira, gal	1 25a2 25
Scantling,	15 00a16 00	Port	75a1 75
Do oak,	20 00a25 00	Teneriffe, L P	82a1 25
Shingles, b'dle	2 50a3 50	*Wool,*	
Oak timb. sq ft	20a25	Merino, Amer fl. lb	32a36
Hoops, per M	25 00a	—— pulled	32a35
Staves, pipe	38 00a40 00	Common	18a25
—— hhd	27 00a30 00	Spinning	18a33
—— bbl	21 00a22 00	Amer Hatters	20a28

BANK NOTE TABLE.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

New-York.		Newark Insur. Comp.	par
City Banks, - -	par	Trenton Banking Co.	do
Except Franklin	broken	Rahway Farm. & Mech.	do
Long-Island Bank -	par	Salem S. M. & B. Co.	1 1-2
Dutchess County -	par	Monmouth -	broken
Lansingburgh - -	par	Franklin - -	do
Bank of Albany* -	1-2	Hoboken - -	do
Albany State Bank*	do	Paterson - -	do
Do. Mech. & Farm.	do	Protection & Lomb'd	do
Do. Commercial	do	Jersey City -	do
Newburgh* - -	do	State, Trenton -	do
Columbia, Hudson	stopped	All others -	1-2
Middle District -	do	*Pennsylvania.*	
Orange County -	1-2	Philadelphia Banks	par
Catskill - - -	do	Chester County -	1-2
Troy - - -	do	Delaware County	do
Farmers', Troy* -	do	Reading - -	3-4
Mohawk - - -	do	York - - -	1
Geneva - - -	3-4	Pittsburgh - -	do
Utica - - -	do	Gettysburgh - -	do
Utica Branch -	do	Chambersburgh -	do
Auburn - - -	do	Carlisle - -	do
Ontario - - -	do	Lancaster - -	do
Central - - -	do	Greensburgh -	5
Chenango - -	do	Brownville - -	do
Rochester - -	do	Silver-Lake -	25
Newburgh Bran. Ithaca	do	All others uncert. or	broken
Jefferson County -	do	*Maryland.*	
Wash. & Warren,	1 1-2	Baltimore banks	1-2
Niagara - -	broken	Somerset & Wor.	broken
Plattsburgh - -	do	Snowhill - -	do
Greene county	do	Princess Ann -	do
J. Barker's Exchange	do	Cumberland -	do
Maine.		All others	1 1-2 a 2
Bath - - -	10	*Dist. Columbia.*	
Waterville - -	do	Bank of Columbia	25
Castine - -	broken	Alexandria Mer.	broken
Wiscasset - -	do	Franklin -	do
Kennebec - -	do	All others	1 a 1 1-2
Passamaquoddy -	do	*Virginia.*	
Hallowell & Augusta	do	All the Banks	5
All others - -	3-4	*North-Carolina.*	
New-Hampshire.		All the Banks	5
Cheshire Bank -	3-4	*South-Carolina.*	
Exeter - -	10	Charleston Banks	3
All others - -	3-4	*Georgia.*	
Vermont,		All the Banks	5
Banks of this state	1-2	*Ohio.*	
Massachusetts.		Chilicothe - -	5
Berkshire bank -	broken	Marietta - -	do
Essex, Salem -	do	Steubenville -	do
Farmers', Belchertown	do	Farmers & Mec.	do
All others - -	1-2	Lancaster - -	do
Connecticut.		St. Clairsville -	do
Norwich Bank -	par	Mount-Pleasant -	do
Eagle, New-Haven	broken	Western Reserve -	do
Derby - -	do	Columbus - -	do
Thames - -	5-8	All others uncert. or	broken
All others - -	1-2	*Miscellaneous.*	
Rhode-Island.		New-Orleans Banks	5
Pawtucket	stopped	Michigan -	2
All others	1-2	Detroit - -	broken
New-Jersey.		Upper-Canada, York	3
State, Newark -	par	Kingston - -	broken
Do. Elizabethtown	do	Quebec - -	3
Do. New-Brunswick	do	Montreal - -	3

* Bills of these Banks, $20 and upwards, par.

FARMERS' HOTEL.

D. M. BRAMAN informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has removed to the new and elegant stand, on the corner of Washington and LaFayette streets, a few rods west of his *old* stand on Genesee street, where he keeps a PUBLIC HOTEL, for the accommodation of Farmers, Travellers, Citizens, and all who may favour him with a call. He tenders his acknowledgments to a liberal public for past favours, and solicits the continuance of their patronage at his new location, which is fitted up in the best possible manner for the accommodation of customers. The House is 60 by 45 feet, three stories high, agreeably and appropriately divided into rooms, and elegantly furnished. The Barns, Sheds, &c. are new, easy of access, and every way convenient. Suffice it to say, his establishment is inferior to none. ☞ BOARD by the day, week, or month.
Utica, August 18, 1829. 33

ONEIDA HOUSE.

THE Subscriber has taken the new Tavern Establishment, recently fitted up by WILLIAM CLARKE, Esq. adjoining his Lottery and Exchange Office, and opposite the Ontario Branch Bank, in Genesee street. It is in excellent condition for the accommodation of company. The House is commodious, its situation central, and having been well furnished, it is presumed that it affords to the citizen or traveller as pleasant a stopping place as can be found.
SMITH COPELAND.
Utica, July 6, 1829. 27

DR. STERRY'S HAIR REGENERATOR, AND PURIFIER OF THE SKIN.

DR. STERRY, after much attention to the important subject of preserving the human hair, has, after many experiments, chemical and physical, been able to discover an article, which is now offered with the greatest confidence for the toilet, as the best thing ever discovered, from its softening and penetrating quality, to produce a good head of hair; to prevent it from falling out, when baldness is apprehended; to restore it, when baldness has taken place, and to prevent it from turning grey. It is more nourishing than pomatum, antique oil, or Cologne water. It is a beautiful article for ladies' curls; it makes the hair soft and lively, and produces an uncommon brilliancy. When used on the skin, it softens it, and removes all sunburn, tan, freckles, pimples, redness and roughness, whatever. It is superior to any cosmetic, as it leaves the skin a natural freshness and blooming appearance;—whereas rouge closes the pores, and causes wrinkles and roughness, and requires renewing every day.
Sold by M. HITCHCOCK & Co. Striped Store, 38, Genesee street, Utica. *July* 28, 1829. 30

GENUINE FRENCH JUJUBE PASTE, Or, PECTORAL GUM.

THIS Medicine, besides its mild nature, possesses a pleasing taste, colour, and form. Its use is altogether convenient; between meals a small bit of it is kept in the mouth, and renewed when melted. The Jujube Paste has been used lately in Paris, with the greatest success; it is softening, pectoral, and calming; it effectually appeases a cough, and softens the pituitous humour in the throat and breast; and is chiefly beneficial to persons of dry constitution, with a tendency to phthisic, and to those who are liable to hoarseness and loss of voice. For sale by WARNER & HARVEY.
Utica, Dec. 15, 1829. 50

MARSHALL'S AMBROSION.

PRICE $2.50 PER BOTTLE.

THE Proprietor has found it necessary to adopt the above term for his medicine, (now much improved by experience), which he formerly called Panacea, from the spurious compounds offered the public under the latter name. The virtues of this Medicine are so fully acknowledged, and its reputation so firmly established, that the Proprietor deems it almost superfluous to recommend it as a sovereign remedy to all those afflicted with the complaints below stated, who have not been nor can be cured by ordinary medical practice. This composition is vegetable, perfectly innocent, and an excellent *purifier* of the *blood*. From two to six bottles, generally, effect cures of the most obstinate cases.

Diseases.—Scrofula; King's Evil, ulcerated Sore Throat; Ulcers of every description, particularly Fever Sores, however old and inveterate; Mercurial Affections; Chronic Rheumatism; General Debility, Derangement of the Stomach, attended with puking; White Swellings; Diseases of the Bones and Skin, as Scurvy, Salt Rheum, Shingles, Tetters, Blotches of the Face, &c.

The following recommendation and certificates of cures, will, it is presumed, convince the most sceptical of the intrinsic value of this medicine :—

UTICA, *August*, 1829.

I have repeatedly used the Ambrosion, prepared by Mr. G. Marsball, in several of the diseases for which it is recommended, and have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of superior value, efficacy, and safety. I have administered it in some inveterate cases of ulcer, that had, for years previously, resisted every medical effort, with the most satisfactory and decisive results. I therefore consider it an extremely salutary and important remedy, and highly deserving public confidence.
NEWEL SMITH, Physician & Surgeon.

NEW-HARTFORD, *July*, 1829.

While labouring under an inveterate ulceration of the leg, of *seven years* standing, with about *fifty sores* between the knee and ankle, discharging constantly fœtid matter—irregular sleep, impaired appetite, and costive habit of body, I commenced using your medicine. Five or six bottles removed the pain and inflammation, and *healed the sores perfectly*. Though it is long since my cure, the limb remains well and sound, and my health good. A number of respectable physicians had previously attended me without effect. The severity of my case is pretty well known; but I think it your duty to publish it for the benefit of such as may be similarly afflicted, and without the knowledge of so important a remedy. CATHARINE HUGGINS.

To Dr. G. Marshall.

I suffered severely, a long time, from a violent cutaneous and rheumatic affection; had received able medical aid in vain, and was rendered, by pain and loss of appetite, a cripple and mere skeleton; when I began taking your Ambrosion; a few bottles of which removed the complaint, and restored me to health.
JAMES BOARDMAN,
Barclay st. N. Y. late Captain U. S. Army.

To Dr. G. Marshall. June, 1829.

Some time after Dr. Mott had performed a difficult operation on me, for aneurism, mortification took place in one foot, dangerous ulcers were formed, and many of the bones carious. I used several bottles of your Ambrosion. The effect was, the rotten part of the bones came away, and the ulcers healed satisfactorily. The preservation of my foot is due to your medicine.
SPARHAWK-PARSONS, 198, Spring st. N.Y.

To Dr. G. Marshall. July, 1829.

To be had of Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS, Messrs. STORRS & Co. Dr. J. B. MARCHISI, and Messrs. HITCHCOCK & SWAN, Genesee street.

Those desirous of placing themselves under the Proprietor's care, and can make it convenient to come here, will receive every attention. Communications, post paid, and orders from any part, will be promptly attended to.

☞ To guard against imposition, observe—the medicine is not genuine, without my name impressed upon the seal of each bottle, and obtained of accredited agents; printed directions accompanying it.
G. MARSHALL, Old Post-Office, Utica.
August 25, 1829. 34

HITCHCOCK'S NEWLY INVENTED SNUFF.

FOR the cure and absolute relief of Catarrh, Dizziness of the Head, Nervous Headache, Fallen Sickness, and Infants troubled with Snuffles. It is an immediate relief for the above disorders, and is also found beneficial in partial attacks of the palsy, especially in elderly people; the fits having often been protracted for years. The proprietor, after more than fourteen years practice, can safely say, that he has met with nothing as a substitute for it in the above diseases. Having proved the inefficacy of a variety of catarrhal snuff in his own family, he was induced to make a trial for something more certain and efficacious, and was led to the discovery of the new invented snuff, which succeeded to admiration in his own family, and with numerous others who applied to him for relief. Numberless certificates of its good effects might be obtained; but the proprietor prefers resting it on its own merits, and the unbiassed trial of a candid public, who may wish for relief in such cases. ☞ Sold by WARNER & HARVEY, agents, Utica. *Nov.* 17, 1829. 46

SWELLED NECK,

KINGS' EVIL, OR SCROFULA, &c. &c.

MANY and fruitless were the attempts, both in Europe and America, to discover a remedy for this disease, until Dr De Bornieu, a learned physician of Europe, directed his attention to it. He has finally succeeded in compounding a medicine, which has gained an unparalleled celebrity in Europe, and is just introduced into the United States. It is recommended with entire confidence, as a sovereign remedy for swelled Neck in all its stages, Kings Evil, or Scrofula, &c. It is entirely harmless, not containing a single particle of mercury, and may be used on children, as on others, under any circumstances whatever. The following certificates are given to show the efficacy of this valuable medicine over all others, for the cure of the above diseases, which no other medicine in existence can boast.

The following is from the Hon. Samuel Wright, who has been a member of the Legislature of the state of New-York, fourteen years :—

"NEW-YORK, *Dec.* 16, 1828.

"This certifies that I have been afflicted for nine years past, with a scrofulous disease in one of my legs, pronounced by eminent physicians of this city to be of a cancerous nature, which at times has been so bad, that I was unable to go out. Many and various have been the *pretended* remedies tried, but all in vain, until I was advised to try Dr De Bornieu's Genuine Ointment, for Swelled Neck, Kings Evil, Scrofula, &c. &c. which I am pleased to state, after using two bottles, has entirely effected a cure. "SAMUEL WRIGHT."

The following is from Mr Thomas Allen :—

"This certifies that I have been afflicted with a swelling in my neck, called Goitre, or Swelled Neck, for about six years past. I have applied to eminent physicians, and have taken every thing in the form of medicine, recommended for that disease, without receiving any benefit therefrom, and at length despaired of ever again enjoying my former health. A few weeks since, a friend informed me that Dr De Bornieu's Genuine Ointment was an effectual remedy for my complaint. I immediately obtained it, and after using three bottles, I was restored to perfect health, to the astonishment of myself and friends. I therefore recommend it to those afflicted with the above disease as a safe and effectual remedy. Signed, "THOMAS ALLEN."

Certificate from J. Chapman, M. D.

"This certifies, that I have examined Dr De Bornieu's Genuine Ointment, for Swelled Neck, Kings Evil, or Scrofula, &c. and believe it to be an effectual remedy for the diseases for which it is recommended.
"J. CHAPMAN, M. D."

The above valuable medicine may be obtained of
5 WARNER & HARVEY, UTICA.

ODONTICA,

A SPECIFIC FOR THE TOOTH-ACHE.

THIS article is offered to the public, in the full belief that it will be found superior to any thing of the kind ever before used. It will in most cases relieve the pain in a very short time, and has been known in numerous instances, to entirely remove that most excruciating disease, the nervous tooth-ache. It will also remove tartar from the teeth, fasten those that have become loosened, and promote a healthy state of the teeth and gums. It is extracted from a vegetable substance; is warranted to contain no injurious ingredients; and the venders are authorised to sell it at a low price.
Sold wholesale and retail, by WARNER & HARVEY, agents for Utica. *March* 10, 1829. 10

GOLDEN EYE-SALVE.

M. HITCHCOCK & Co. have received a quantity of Dr. Bonbomie's GOLDEN EYE-SALVE, which is recommended as a superior medicine for all inflamed and weak eyes. For sale at the Striped Store, No. 38, Genesee street. *Utica, Aug.* 4, 1829. 31

NOTICE.

FOR the accommodation of those who wish to loan money for short periods, I will receive money on deposit at my Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 53, Genesee street, and allow interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, for all sums that remain in my hands one month or more; giving the persons so depositing, liberty to withdraw their money at any time at sight. It is understood, however, that if the money is drawn out within one month, no interest will be allowed.
WILLIAM CLARKE.
Utica, Jan. 1, 1829. 93

DOCT. SMITH'S FAMILY ELIXIR.

IT is universally acknowledged that there is no greater desideratum than a good and cheap family medicine. The proprietor, therefore, after having bestowed considerable study on the subject, has succeeded in compounding a medicine *particularly adapted to the use of families*, and which he confidently recommends from long experience, to excel any other that has been offered, for its *safety* and *efficacy*, in the following complaints, viz :—Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Habitual Costiveness, Cholic, Acidity and Flatulence of the Stomach and Bowels, Chronic Rheumatism, Intemperance in Eating and Drinking, and Gout, either misplaced or retroccdent. In the *complaints of children* it is peculiarly valuable, where cordial or stimulating medicines are proper, and in restoring them after being much reduced and emaciated. It will generally give immediate ease, when *griping pains* in the *stomach* and *bowels* arise from eating unripe fruit, &c. The Proprietor flatters himself that no family will be without the Elixir, when once acquainted with its usefulness. Apply to
NEWEL SMITH, Physician & Surgeon, Liberty-street, opposite the Clinton House, Utica, where he will attend to all calls in the line of his profession.
☞ Sold also by Messrs. J. WILLIAMS & Co. and WARNER & HARVEY, Druggists, Genesee street.
August 25, 1829. 34

DR. ROBERTS' WELCH MEDICAMENTUM,

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever & Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious Disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum, will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humours, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled spirits. CERTIFICATES.

UTICA, *July* 17, 1829.

I certify, that I have been afflicted for several years, with liver complaint, indigestion, flatulency, pain in my breast and side, and have received the medical advice of the most celebrated physicians in England, Ireland, and New-York, which has done me no good. Providentially I have received some of Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, which has given me great relief, and I am able to attend to business. It has restored my appetite, and relieved my liver complaint, indigestion, costiveness and flatulency; and I am in better health than I have been for many years. I do believe if I had taken the Medicamentum in the early stage of my complaint, I should have been cured immediately; and I recommend it to those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with these complaints. T. O'NEIL.

UTICA, *July* 17, 1829.

SIR—I have taken Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, according to direction, for a very severe attack of gout and rheumatism in one of my feet and legs. It was so severe, that I was compelled to use a crutch, when walking. After taking the Medicamentum, I commenced getting better; and in three days I am nearly well, and have put on my shoe, and can walk without difficulty. I am so confident that it is a valuable medicine, and ought to be known, that every person afflicted with gout and rheumatism may be benefitted by it, I have thought it my duty to send you this, and hope you will introduce into general use. A. P. PAINE.

UTICA, *June* 10, 1829.

I certify, that I was attacked with a very severe cholic. After taking two table-spoons full of Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, I was completely cured. In two cases where I have seen it used for the cholic, it cured it in a short time. THOMAS BRYANT.

Sold by M. HITCHCOCK & Co. Striped Store, 32, Genesee street, Utica. *July* 28, 1829. 30

TO HATTERS.

FINISHING BLOCKS, of the best quality, and newest fashions, may be had at the Subscriber's shop in Whitesborough, or of the principal Hatters in Utica.
July 28, 1828. L. HOLBROOK.

BY order of James Dean, Esq. judge of Oneida common pleas, counsellor, &c.—Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of *Alfred B. Hatheway*, an imprisoned and insolvent debtor, to show cause, if any they have